"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for this city and the surrounding territory, generally fair.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,233. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak, with slumps in the coal stocks.

Wheat, 82¼ cents; corn, 30½ cents; cotton, 7 5-16 cents.

LEGISLATURE.—Senator Husted's bill regulating the height of fireproof dwellings in New York City passed the Senate. Dudley's tax bill passed the Assembly. The Assembly passed over Mayor Strong's veto the Martin Police Pension bill, and the Leonard bill, to permit truckmen to erect booths on the sidewalks.

FOREIGN.—At a banquet in London last night Joseph Chamberlain said that Great Britain was prepared to protect her colonies effectually. The Australian Federal Convention completed its work yesterday and adjourned. A motion in the House of Commons for remedial legislation regarding taxation in Ireland was voted down yesterday. President Krüger of Pretoria has suspended his grandson from office, because he insulted Queen Victoria and Great Britain in a public speech.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The Dingley bill passed in the House of Representatives, Mr. Grosvenor's amendment making the duties retroactive to April 1 having been adopted. Most of the day spent in debate. Republican applause for Reed and Dingley. Cuban resolutions come up in the Senate, but go over. The amendments to the arbitration treaty were before the Senate for debate and balloting. Senator Hoar's amendment adopted. A formal vote expected to-day. Hansbrough gave notice of a substitute for the entire treaty.

Page 1.

The powers have finally decided that the blockade of Greece is a necessity, and it will be begun very soon.

The cyclone at Chandler, Oklahoma, destroyed twenty-five lives. Fourteen other persons are dying and twenty-four may die. Others maddened by the scenes. Relief sent from Guthrie.

Annex ferryboat No. 5 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had just been overhauled and repainted, caught fire, while lying at the York Street Pier last evening. All of her upper works were destroyed, and she was beached on the "flats" between Communipaw and Ellis Island.

Page 2.

The New York East Methodist Episcopal Conference will be held in Brooklyn next week.

Temporary provision was made at other State hospitals for 500 patients at Ward's Island until repairs to the burned buildings can be made.

Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler of Yale said at New Haven last night that schisms in the Armenian Church are responsible for the persecutions. He predicts a great war between Christianity and Paganism.

The heavy rains and winds have caused breaks in the Mississippi River levees, and a vast section between Memphis and Vicksburg is flooded. There is great damage to property, and some lives have been lost.

Page 3.

The military committees of the Legislature have decided to report in favor of arming the National Guard with Springfield rifles.

Hugh C. Miller of Brooklyn, who confessed to arson, charges his actions to the cigarette habit. Nothing but jail, he says, will cure him.

The Senate Committe on Taxation and the Assembly Committee on Excise held a joint session in Albany to hear arguments for and against the Raines law amendments. Among the speakers was Abraham Gruber, who represented the legitimate clubs.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned yesterday. Appropriation bills were passed, as well as measures to change the day for elections now held on Monday to Tuesday and authorizing Asbury Park to purchase a beach front.

Prominent railroad men express the opinion that Senator Foraker's Pooling bill would be beneficial to the interests of both railroads and shippers, and might even be better for all concerned than a Supreme Court decision in favor of the Joint Traffic Association.

The White Star, Cunard, and Wilson Line Steamship Companies, aided by ex-Mayors Hewitt and Grace, appeared before Mayor Strong to protest against the rentals that the Dock Commissioners want for the new piers at West Eleventh Street and the North River. The Dock Commissioners appeared in their own behalf.

The Council of Conciliation and Mediation made considerable progress yesterday in arranging with the Board of Walking Delegates for the arbitration of the strike on the Columbia University buildings. The Mason Builders' Association took steps toward combining employers in other building trades against sympathetic strikes.

Page 4.

Andrew D. White has not yet been appointed Ambassador to Germany, but it is said that the President has not changed his mind. There is discussion of the proposed selection of Consul Herbert W. Bowen as Minister to Spain. Such a promotion would be contrary to diplomatic usage.

Page 5.

The battle ship Iowa arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Philadelphia. It will be the most formidable battle ship in the United States Navy. She is en route to Cape Ann for an official trial.

Page 7.

J. Frank Short, for many years a trusted employe of Lane & Fox, is missing. His books show a defalcation of $7,000, and a letter in which he confesses wrong-doing hints at suicide.

General Secretary Robert R. McBurney of the Y. M. C. A. in New York was the guest of honor at a dinner last night given to celebrate his sixtieth birthday. Officers of the association gave him a silver loving cup.

Heavy withdrawals from bonded warehouses continued yesterday, the total customs receipts at this port being $1,726,453.54. The receipts for the month were in excess of all previous months except one. The importers are greatly worried by the retroactive amendment to the Dingley bill adopted yesterday.

Page 9.

Justice Kellogg has rendered a decision establishing the State's title to a number of thousands of acres in the Adirondacks acquired through sales for the non-payment of taxes.

Page 11.

Bishop Potter last night confirmed a class of thirty colored persons at St. Philip's Church.

Policeman McMahon of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station adroitly stopped a personal encounter between Mgr. Ducey and a Bellevue Hospital ambulance surgeon.

Page 12.

Miss E. Marguerite Lindley lectured on the human body at the mothers' meeting in the Pro-Cathedral yesterday.

Sheriff Heller of Hudson County, N. J., has received a letter about a wild man. It is a curiosity in its way.

John H. Comer, one of the Wardens of St. Ann's Church, resigned because the vestry voted to unite with St. Matthew's parish.

Fire in a Brooklyn tenement yesterday morning roused the tenants from their beds. They fled to the roof and were rescued by firemen.

The Fire Marshal sees no reason to suspect incendiarism and robbery in the apartment-house fire at 61 West One Hundred and Fifth Street on Tuesday afternoon. Two of the women who perished were sisters.

Fourteen Governors have promised to attend the Grant Monument celebration on April 27. Applications to the Grand Marshal for places in the line are still coming in. The Confederate veteran camp of New York protests against the proposal of some persons to carry a Confederate flag in the procession.

Jacob N. Sampson, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, and Edward E. Ferguson, Sheriff of Lenawee County, Mich., were indicted by the Grand Jury for conniving at the escape of Anton M. Christiansen, in their custody under extradition proceedings. Christiansen was indicted for escaping. The extradition laws are said to have been misapplied.

Opponents of the sidewalk obstruction measures which certain classes have tried to get enacted into law at Albany are still vigilant, but they were claiming yesterday that after three vetoes by Mayor Strong their fight is as good as won. Advocates of the Finn bill were blocked in an attempt to get a Republican Assemblyman to introduce a substitute for that measure.

The first public hearing before the Mayor on the Greater New York charter will take place in the City Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A committee representing the various business organizations opposing the charter met the Mayor yesterday and will present the list of speakers and control the order in which they will speak against it. Advocates of the charter will not be heard until next week.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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BOAT ABLAZE IN THE RIVER.

ANNEX NO. 5 OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD BURNED.

It Had Been Newly Overhauled and Repainted—Jersey Commuters Witnessed the Scene.

Annex Ferryboat No. 5 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a double-decked ferryboat plying between Brooklyn and Jersey City, which had just been overhauled at Lang's repair docks, in Hoboken, went down the river yesterday afternoon to Jersey City and tied up at the York Street pier, or Pier C, to be in readiness for active service this morning.

She had not been there more than an hour before it was discovered that she was afire. A few minutes after the alarm had been sounded as a result of this discovery, she was out in the stream in tow of and surrounded by tugs, enveloped in flames and furnishing a brilliant spectacle for the entertainment of passengers on the various ferryboats in her neighborhood and an object of interest to many persons in upper stories of high buildings in the lower portion of this city.

The fire was discovered about 6 o'clock. At this hour the rush to points in New Jersey by persons employed here is at its height, and the various boats on their westward runs were packed with passengers. The desire to see the burning boat was so great among them that in scrambling for place on the side next to her they caused their own boats to list.

The origin of the fire is a matter of conjecture. In Jersey City it was said last night that her crew had left her about an hour before the flames were discovered. The alarm was given by a man who had business at a coal office near the pier. One theory is that the fire started near the boilers, and that the fresh paint ignited from their heat.

The flames made such rapid progress that the pier shed was in danger. For this reason the Pennsylvania Railroad tug Trenton towed the burning boat out into the river. There she was qickly surrounded by the tugs Henry Crawford, Belvidere, America, Radnor, Delaware, and others, from which streams of water were poured into her. The fireboat New Yorker, which was at the Battery, also put off to their assistance, and contributed to the work of extinguishing the flames.

The fire was a fierce one, and in about twenty minutes practically all the upper works of the boat were destroyed. The burning hulk was towed down to the mud flats between Communipaw and Ellis Island and beached.

Annex No. 5 was valued at about $75,000, and was insured. No estimate of the extent of her damages was made last evening.

Ferryboats in Collision.

The Erie ferryboats John King and John G. McCullough of the Chambers Street and Pavonia Avenue line collided at 2:30 P. M. yesterday near the ferry station in Jersey City. The wall of the ladies' cabin on the McCullough was damaged. Nobody was hurt.

THE BERING SEA CLAIMS.

Argument of the British Counsel Signed and Forwarded.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 31.—The British counsel before the Bering Sea Claims Commission Committee completed, signed, and forwarded to the members of the commission and the American Consul their written factum of argument in the cases pending before the commission. The American counsel are to file their reply by May 12, and the British counsel will again reply to this argument before the meeting of the commission in Montreal in June.

The factum covers over 209 printed pages, and each claim is argued separately, the introductory remarks covering over thirteen pages. The claims upon which interest is charged at the rate of 7 per cent. from the dates mentioned in the particulars until payments are twenty-six in number, aggregating a total amount of $857,702, exclusive of interest, and covering the seizures of 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890, and 1892.

The factum is signed by the Hon. Frederick Peters, F. L. Reique, Q. C.; Ernest V. Bodwell, and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

THE COTTON MILL AT DEPEW.

Will Cost $550,000 and Will Be in Operation This Year.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Joseph McCreery of Fall River, Mass., the expert who is to select the site for the new cotton mill to be erected at Depew, N. Y., and who will have the supervision of the mill when it is ready for operation, arrived in the city to-day.

He said to-night that the mill building would be 185 feet wide and 660 feet long. Twelve hundred and eighty looms, or 40,000 spindles, are to be operated. The mill will manufacture cotton cloth of all kinds. It will give work to 350 women and 50 men.

The building and equipment of the mill will cause an expenditure of $550,000. It is expected that cotton will be made in the mill this year.

Iron Works Resume Operations.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 31.—The Richmond Iron Works have been put in operation, after a long idleness. One of the three furnaces has been started to fill orders received, and the outlook is more encouraging than for several years.

Orrington Lunt Dying.

EVANSTON, Ill., March 31.—Orrington Lunt, founder of this city and one of the founders of the Northwestern University of Chicago, is dying. He is eighty-two years old.

GREECE TO BE BLOCKADED

The Powers Have Decided that This Action Is Necessary for Their Success.

BLOCKADE WILL BEGIN SOON.

The Decision Hastened by the Action of Col. Vassos in Aiding the Insurgents—Prince George Suggested as Governor of Crete.

BERLIN, March 31.—It is semi-officially announced here this evening that the powers have concluded that the situation in Crete and on the Thessalian frontier must not be allowed to continue, and that steps must forthwith be taken to stop the aggressive attitude of Greece. Their decision was hastened by the action of Col. Vassos in aiding the insurgents in hostilities against the powers.

The blockade of Greece has therefore been decided upon, with the consent of all the powers, and will be enforced at an early date.

PARIS, March 31.—It is announced here this afternoon that the powers have decided to proceed with the partial blockade of Greece at an early date.

LONDON, March 31.—The Times will publish to-morrow a dispatch from its Paris correspondent advocating the appointment of Prince George as Governor of Crete, and emphasizing the great importance which attaches to the visit of the Dowager Czarina to Copenhagan. He says:

"The Dowager Czarina is the chief supporter of such an arrangement. She has great influence over the King of Denmark and the King of Greece, The latter is unfavorable to his son's candidature, for he wishes Crete to be added to Greece, and fears that if autonomy is proclaimed, and the Prince appointed Governor, neither Cretans nor Prince will endeavor to bring about annexation.

"Autonomy would increase Cretan taxation, but annexation would cost the islanders still more, in addition to a share of the burden of the Greek debt. This fact explains why, as it is understood, the King of Greece opposes his son's candidature, and is an additional reason for the journey of the Dowager Czarina, who will endeavor to induce the King of Denmark to persuade King George to waive his objections.

"Germany opposes the candidacy of the Prince, but from the very outset Germany has raised some sort of objection to every suggestion made for the solution of the difficulty. She opposes all measures that are proposed, prevents promptitude of decision among the powers, retards the execution of plans, and, sometimes by her attitude and language embarrasses those who are deputed to direct or negotiate for common action.

"So frequently has this been the case that the question has been asked here, not whether Germany will abandon the federated action of the powers, but whether the European federation will not be compelled to act without regard to the hindering policy which Germany, intentionally or from the hesitation inherent in her internal policy, has practiced from the very beginning of the present complications.

"The most immediate result of the conference between Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux will be that the powers, or at any rate a majority of them, will take resolute measures to put an end to the abominable situation in the interior of Crete which has excited and encouraged Greece."

BOMBARDED BY THE FLEETS.

The Fighting at Izeddin Fort Continued Yesterday.

CANEA, Island of Crete, March 31.—The Christians, since yesterday, have bombarded the blockhouse above the Izeddin Fort, which, together with the foreign ironclads, replied with shells.

The insurgents, by a bold stroke occupied the hill on the south side of Suda Bay last evening. They were promptly shelled by the British, Austrian, and Russian warships. At daybreak to-day the firing was resumed, and the Cretans were driven from their positions. As soon as the firing ceased they made another attempt to recover the ground, and the warships promptly resumed the firing, which was very heavy for several hours. During the cannonade three Turks were killed and five wounded.

The Russian Consul at Retimo reports that when he communicated to the Cretans at Sipopulos the proclamation of the Admirals inviting them to lay down their arms, the Cretans replied that the only boon they would accept from the powers was political union with Greece.

POSITION OF COL. VASSOS.

In No Way Connected with the Acts of the Insurgents.

LONDON, March 31.—The Times will publish a dispatch from its Canea correspondent to-morrow, saying that the Admirals have asked the powers for a battery of artillery each for use in Crete.

H. M. S. Camperdown took part in the bombardment of the Cretans who had occupied the hill on the south side of Suda Bay. She used her sixty-seven-ton guns.

The Times's correspondent says there appears to be some misunderstanding abroad as to the exact position of Col. Vassos. As a matter of fact, the Greek commander is taking no part whatever in the present movements of the insurgents, whose three cannons are being worked by native Cretans, ex-officers of the Greek Army, and by Greek volunteers. There are many groups with as many chiefs, each group acting independently.

Col. Vassos remains passive at Alikianu. He does not intend to take the aggressive against the powers. But, although the insurgents acknowledge him as their chief, he has little control over them.

ATHENS, March 31.—Col. Vassos, commander of the Greek forces in Crete, has heliographed the following message to King George:

"Contrary to their promises, the Admirals have permitted bands of armed Mussulmans at Candamo to pillage and burn houses outside the town, while every act of defense on the part of the Christians provokes bombardment by the foreign warships. The Admirals send their Governments false dispatches, declaring that I am guilty of cruelties, that I have massacred the prisoners taken at Malaxa, and that, despite my solemn declaration to the contrary, I intend to attack Canea. I shall address to the Admirals an energetic protest."

DINGLEY'S BILL PASSED

Put Through the House by a Large Republican Majority After Being Amended.

RATES EFFECTIVE TO-DAY.

Republicans Not Confident that a Retroactive Date Is Constitutional—Senate and House Republicans Entirely Out of Accord on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Dingley bill went through the House this afternoon by a prodigious Republican majority, after it had been amended so as to make the rates of the bill effective from April 1. This date was the final outcome of the proposition to make the rates retroactive and of a date not later than April 15. The adoption of the earlier date provoked some merriment and suggestions about the significance of the day for fools, and it was generally known about the House that the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee were not convinced that the proposition was one that was sound or that the Senate would regard as at all serious or as anything more than a "bluff" to check importations.

The argument has been made, in the committee and out of it, that the Supreme Court has decided that a retroactive date is Constitutional. But there are Republicans who maintain that the Supreme Court decision has not settled the question of constitutionality, and that all that was decided was that the rates of the Wilson bill should become effective as soon as the McKinley rates expired. That is considered to be a very different thing from a decision that retroactive rates can be imposed, or that the Supreme Court has decided that retroactive rates are Constitutional.

Among Senators the amendment fixing April 1 as the date for the application of the proposed duties is laughed at. There does not appear to be the slightest doubt that that date will be wiped out at once, if another date has not been already decided upon by the Republicans of the Finance Committee. Indeed, so thoroughly out of key with the House Republicans appear to be the Republicans of the Senate that it would surprise no one here to have the Senate Committee turn out such a bill as to excite the suspicion that the Dingley bill was passed to suit one set of persons, while the Senate bill is to satisfy the conservatives who desire only the "moderate" tariff bill that was supposed to have been decided upon after the election had resulted in the election of McKinley by the help of many men who were strong low tariff advocates and supposed that the tariff legislation at this session would be so moderate as to give no concern to business men.

The House has applied to the Senate the plan of exposing that body to the attention of the public, until it shall be constrained to act in self-defense. The Senate has long ago ceased to care very much for public opinion, as the course of the body on the arbitration treaty shows. The fact that the House has adjourned until Saturday, and that from now on there will be but one body in session to attract attention, will not change the pulse of the Senate. If the Senate shall go at its work upon the Tariff bill to show how atrocious are some of its rates, it may be that the House will have given it an opportunity that was not intended to be afforded to it to hold up the House to general execration.

SAVED FROM THE ST. NAZAIRE.

The Maroa Reaches Hamburg with the Four Survivors Whom She Rescued on Board.

HAMBURG, March 31.—The British steamer Maroa, Capt. Adams, from Norfolk, on March 10, for this port, which signaled the Lizard on March 27, that she had picked up the Captain, Chief Engineer and two of the crew of the French line's steamer St. Nazaire, which foundered in a gale on March 7, while on a voyage from New York to West Indian ports, arrived here to-day with the four survivors.

They were Capt. Paul Jaqueneau, Chief Engineer Philippe Mariani, and Herbert and Seona, able seamen. Their boat, containing nine persons, drifted until March 13, when the four men mentioned were picked up by the Maroa at three o'clock in the afternoon. The five other occupants of the boat died from the effects of drinking sea water. Of these, two colored men died on the second day and the stewardess and two others died on the fourth day after the sinking of the St. Nazaire.

The survivors suffered terribly and were helpless from exhaustion when picked up. They were treated with the utmost kindness on board the Maroa, and have completely recovered their usual health.

RAILROAD MEN IN SESSION.

Meeting of the Joint Traffic Passenger Association at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 31.—The Joint Traffic Passenger Association held a long session to-day. The representatives maintain a secrecy as to their proceedings, but one ventured to deny the general rumor that they were considering the recent decision of the Supreme Court, or that the appeal from the New York tribunal to the United States Supreme Court was touched upon.

This denial seems to be borne out by the action of the Board of Arbitration yesterday in meeting and adjourning sine die after a short session. The association will consider a negative and an affirmative report upon special rates during the dedication of the Grant Monument in New York.

AWAY FROM WARD'S ISLAND.

Five Hundred Patients to be Cared for at Other State Hospitals.

ALBANY, March 31.—On account of the fire in the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, Tuesday, 500 patients will be transferred to other State hospitals temporarily. The hospitals selected are the Hudson River, at Poughkeepsie; the Matteawan, and the Long Island, at St. John's Park.

In these places the amusement halls will be turned into dormitories. At the office of the State Commissioner of Lunacy, it was said to-day that the damage to the Ward's Island Hospital was mostly by water, and required principally drying out. The repairs are to be of a substantial order and upon improved plans.

Poland Water, for the kidneys, prescribed universally. Circulars, 3 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

TAKEN BY THE SPANIARDS

Report that a Party from the United States Has Been Captured in Cuba.

TWO OTHER VESSELS LAND.

The Steamer Monarch from Miami, Fla., and the Bark Danna—The Suspected Steamer Portland Guarded at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, March 31.—It is reported that an expedition from the United States has landed at Baracoa, near Punta Bravana, and that the column of Col. Cirujeda captured almost the entire body, but as yet this reports lacks confirmation.

The steamer Monarch, reported to have sailed from Miami, Fla., with fifty men and arms and supplies, is said to have landed on the coast of Cuba.

It is positively announced that the bark Danna, which left with arms and ammunition, has landed in the vicinity of Ensada Cochinos, near Cienfuegos.

The steamer Portland, which has reached Cienfuegos, is being closely watched by the Spanish authorities. The boat is suspected of carrying arms and ammunition for the insurgents, and those on board the Portland have not yet been allowed to communicate with persons on land.

INSURGENT AMBUSCADE.

Kill a Spanish Captain and Seventeen Soldiers—Others Wounded.

HAVANA, March 31.—The insurgent forces under Baldomero Acosta, 1,000 strong, succeeded in giving false information of a pretended confidential character to Col. Cirujeda, who sent 100 San Quintan men to reconnoitre in the territory in the vicinity of Punta Brava.

Acosta's men previously had been concealed in ambush. Armed with machetes they charged Cirujeda's men, killing the captain and seventeen soldiers, and wounding seriously a Lieutenant and twenty-nine soldiers.

The insurgents captured forty-six Mausers and a large quantity of ammunition before the Spanish troops could come to their rescue. The others escaped. The wounded were brought to Mariana. Several of the wounded have died.

CUBANS OFFER TO SURRENDER.

Capt. Gil Receives Insurgents Who Wish to Give Up Fighting.

HAVANA, March 31.—Sunday evening last six unarmed insurgents, headed by a Lieutenant, presented themselves before Capt. Gil, a Spanish officer stationed near a bamboo fort on the Mariel road, near the western trocha.

They announced that they were designated by Col. Perico Delgado to convey a proposition of surrender, provided the Spaniards would agree to absolute release, and consent to the abandonment of all legal proceedings pending. They also represented that all of Delgado's men, numbering at least 100, would yield under promise of absolute pardon.

Capt. Gil, after hearing the proposition, dismissed the couriers and hurried to Guanajay, reporting to Col. Boy. The Spanish officers are still waiting for an order from Captain General Weyler in this matter, and when it is received they will communicate with Delgado's envoys.

TEN DAYS' FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Losses of the Insurgents as Reported by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, March 31.—The following is the report given out by Spanish officials of the losses sustained by the insurgents and by the Spanish troops in the fighting which has taken place from March 20 to March 30:

Insurgents killed in Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, Matanzas, and Havana, 402; insurgents captured in Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara, 23.

Spanish losses, two officers and thirty-two soldiers killed, and thirteen officers and 246 soldiers wounded.

In addition, the troops captured during this period 352 sets of arms and 88 insurgents surrendered with arms, and 154 insurgents without arms.

BACALLAO'S LIFE IN DANGER.

Was with Rivera When the Latter Was Made Prisoner.

HAVANA, Via Key West, Fla., March 31.—Col. Bacallao, Chief of Staff of Gen. Rius Rivera, narrowly escaped being killed upon the occasion of the recent capture of the Cuban commander in the Province of Pinar del Rio. When Gen. Rivera fell wounded, Col. Bacallao, in the face of certain capture and apparently probable death, ran up to the wounded Cuban leader and cried:

"Kill him not! He is our General. Take us prisoners to Gen. Velasco, who will appreciate us better alive than dead."

Gen. Rivera expresses feelings of the greatest gratitude and highly compliments Col. Bacallao for his nobility of character in not abandoning him and in saving his life in the hour of his distress. Gen. Rivera says that no matter what happens Bacallao's name and magnanimity will pass into history.

Military Commander Antonio Ordoeez left this morning on a western train for San Cristobal. He has been appointed Judge in the case of Gen. Rivera and Col. Bacallao. As soon as Gen. Velasco returns from the field, it is believed, they will be court-martialed.

CUBA'S CAUSE IN THE SENATE.

Resolutions of Mills and Morgan Go Over Without Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Cuban question came up soon after the Senate met to-day. Mr. Mills of Texas presented a concurrent resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what, if any, obligations the United States Government had assumed toward the people of Cuba by preventing the acquisition of that island by any European power and compelling the people of Cuba to remain subject to Spain.

"Let it go over," remarked Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.) And this objection sent the resolution over until to-morrow. Mr. Morgan's Cuban resolution then came up. It calls on the President for copies of letters said to have been written by Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban commander, to President McKinley and his predecessor, the letters being recited in detail.

Mr. Hale suggested that the resolution be broadened so as to include all letters written by Gen. Gomez instead of these specific letters. Mr. Morgan said he had not heard of any other letters from Gomez, but he was willing to include all that could be reached. Owing to the absence of Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, who had taken some interest in the resolution, the matter finally went over.

At 12:23 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned without resuming the open session.

NO SUCCESSOR TO GEN. LEE.

He Will Remain Consul General to Cuba for the Present.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—It is said at the State Department that no successor has been selected to take Gen. Lee's place as Consul General at Havana; that it is not true as reported that a leave of absence has been granted him, to take effect April 15, and finally there has been no change in the status of the Consul General.

It also is intimated that there is no intention of making any change in the Consul General, in the near future, at least. Gen. Lee may be assisted in the task of watching the investigation in the Ruiz case by John R. Day of Canton, Ohio, provided counsel is believed to be essential to the development of the facts, but the position of Mr. Day in such case would be purely advisory.

Scheme for Cuban Reforms.

MADRID, March 31.—It is semi-officially announced that the scheme for Cuban reforms will be introduced in April.

The Laurada Seized Again.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 31.—The Laurada was seized to-night by the customs officials of this city on suspicion of having violated the provisions under which she was allowed to sail from Baltimore.

Frank Lamont to be Set Free.

Frank Lamont, the wounded Englishman imprisoned in the jail at Guantanamo, will be liberated. He will be placed in the custody of the British Consul at Santiago on the understanding that he leave the island.

CONFIDENCE OF DEMOCRATS.

The Party in Massachusetts Discusses Questions of Policy.

BOSTON, March 31.—The members of the Massachusetts Democratic Club, at their meeting to-night, refused to pass a resolution to the effect that the club support only those who were in full accord with the Chicago platform. The resolution occasioned much discussion.

The principal address of the evening was made by Warren H. Baker of Newton, his subject being "Government by Injunction."

BIRTHPLACE OF SPIRITUALISM.

Plans for Purchasing the Old Fox Homestead at Hydesville.

NEWARK, N. Y., March 31.—Over fifty Spiritualists came to Newark to-day from Rochester to visit the famous Fox house, north of this village, at Hydesville, where spiritualism is credited with originating on March 31, 1848.

Among them were Prof. Lockwood of Chicago, Lyman C. Howe of Fredonia, and Mrs. Augusta Armstrong of Buffalo.

Efforts are being made by the Spiritualists to buy the property, and it is planned to have Summer meetings here each year, if the purchase can be made.

MORE THAN 115 YEARS OLD.

A. E. Elmer Probably the Oldest Man in This Country.

UTICA, N. Y., March 31.—It is believed that Abraham Ephraim Elmer of 25 Henry Street is the oldest man in the United States. He was born in the town of Warren, Herkimer County, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1782, and is therefore over 115 years old.

Although he is totally blind, except to the bright rays of the sun, he is hearty and enjoys very good health. He was one of the pioneers of the town of New Hartford, and was an eye witness of the erection of the first house built in the City of Utica, which now stands as an old landmark on Whitesborough Street.

Mr. Elmer was a soldier of the war of 1812, serving in the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Col. Bellinger and stationed at Sacket Harbor.

FIVE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An Accident on the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington Railroad.

READSBOROUGH, Vt., March 31.—Several people were badly injured this forenoon in an accident on the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington Railroad, one mile below here. The following were the most seriously hurt:

AVERILL, G. W., North Adams, Mass.; face and hands cut.

CARPENTER, Mrs. ELIZABETH, Whitingham, Vt.; internally injured.

CHILDS, FRANK, Wilmington, Vt.; legs lacerated.

WHEELER, BERTHA, Whitingham, Vt.; severe cuts and bruises.

WHEELER, C. B., Whitingham, Vt.; legs cut and injured internally.

An accommodation train, while running down grade, left the rails, two cars rolling over and narrowly escaping a plunge over an embankment fully sixty feet high. All the passengers were more or less injured.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen, except in the Southern States east of the Mississippi and on the Pacific coast; it continues high north of the lake region and north of Montana and low over Kansas. It is slightly cooler on the Atlantic coast and in the lake regions; also in the Lower Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The temperature has risen slightly in the Upper Ohio Valley over Georgia, Western North Carolina, and Western Texas.

Local showers are reported from the Southern States and severe thunderstorms from the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. The weather continues fair from New England westward over the lake regions, but local snows continue in the Northern Rocky Mountain stations. The weather will continue generally fair from Virginia northward over New England and the lower lake region. Threatening weather, with severe thunderstorms, is likely to continue in the States of the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	46	45	45
6 A. M.	44	38	42
9 A. M.	48	44	45
12 M.	55	49	48
4 P. M.	61	53	53
6 P. M.	59	50	51
9 P. M.	58	47	48
12 P. M.	53	39	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....46½
Weather Bureau.....46
Corresponding date 1896.....53
Corresponding date for last 20 years....43

AWFUL FATE OF CHANDLER

Twenty-five Persons Dead, Fourteen Dying, and Twenty-four in Danger.

SOME LOSE THEIR REASON.

Maddened by the Terrible Scenes When Their Homes Were Wrecked—Relief Sent from Guthrie—Survivors Left Homeless in the Storm.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 31.—The town of Chandler is a mass of ruins. The cyclone which at 6 o'clock last evening swept down upon the town almost wiped it from the face of the earth. Of her 1,500 inhabitants, 25 were killed outright or burned to death, and fully 170 were injured.

The Dead.

The dead are:
DAWSON, JOHN.
DE MOFF, E. R.
DRESSINGER, EMMA.
UNKNOWN WOMAN.
CHILD; burned to death by being pinioned in the wreck of the Lincoln Bank.
SMITH, THOMAS, Mrs.
JOHNSON, PHILIP, Mrs., and child.
LEE, DR. L., Mrs.
KELLER, W. W.
KELLER, Mrs. W. W.
UNKNOWN MAN.
THREE UNKNOWN CHILDREN, burned to death.
MITCHELL, Mrs.
WOODYARD, JAMES, Eldorado, Kan.
WOODYARD, JAMES, Mrs., Eldorado, Kan.
BEMMENT, Mrs.
BEMAR, H., a barber.
JOHNSON, D. F.
RITENSTEIN, EMMA.
JOHNSON, Mrs. F., babe, and little boy.

Fatally Injured.

The fatally injured are:
WOODYARD, —, a little girl.
LEE, Dr. L.
JEWETT, ARTHUR.
JOHNSON, PEGGY.
McCALL, Mrs.
GOODING, D. C.
ULAM, MOLLIE.
ASHER, ANDREW.
ASHER, Mrs. ANDREW.
KENNON, SIDNEY.
JOHNSON, D. C.
JOHNSON, Mrs. D. C.
TILGHMAN, WILLIAM.
HEFENDON, GEORGE.

Others Injured.

The badly injured:
FOSTER, Mrs. EMERY, and baby; the mother's leg broken.
CULLOM, Mrs.
LUMLEYN, Mrs. J. D.
REEVES, MAGGIE.
SHEPARD, ARCH.
BISHOP, ALECK.
COBURN, Mrr
NIBLACK, G. C.
NIBLACK, F. A.; bruised.
McCARTNEY, JOHN.
HIGHTOWER, SAMUEL.
McELHANY and family.
WOODWARD, boy, arm broken.
HEROD, W. B., arm broken.
WOLCOTT, DR., eye torn out.
DECKER, S. D. bruised.
WILSON, THOMAS.
WILSON, child.
HOFFMAN, P. S., arm crushed.
SAWYER, M. W.
RAY, C. D.
McGRAW, Mrs. FRANK.
REEVES, MATTIE.
GILLESPIE, Mrs. SARAH.
HENDRICKSON, GEORGE.

Many others received injuries more or less serious.

Of the injured it is thought fourteen will die, and twenty-four others are in a dangerous condition. The remainder of the population is homeless. The Presbyterian Church, Mitchell's Hotel, and two other buildings are all that remain standing, and these have been turned into hospitals. The property loss will aggregate a half a million dollars. There are not half coffins enough to bury the dead.

The storm came from the southwest, almost without a moment's warning, and, sweeping across the town, first demolished the business district, then laid low the residence portion, and passing on spent itself in the open prairie. Many of the wrecked buildings took fire, and a holocaust followed. Many of those injured and buried in the ruins were burned to death before help could arrive.

The fire broke out first in the ruins of the New York store and the Lincoln Bank, and spread to the adjoining buildings, making it necessary to fight the flames as well as rescue the injured. The people were slow to recover from the shock of the calamity, and not until noon to-day did anything like system prevail in the work of relief. At 11 o'clock to-night particulars are still meagre. Save one working telephone wire out at Chandler and one telegraph wire from Guthrie, the town is practically cut off from the outside world.

The storm broke upon the city suddenly. Shortly before 6 o'clock a mass of dark clouds gathered in the southwest and whirled north. They soon developed into a funnel-shaped mass and bore down upon the outskirts of the town. As the tornado touched the ground, the roar was deafening. The funnel split as it struck the southwest border of Chandler, which is situated on a hill, and one-half went through the town and the other went north. Before escape was possible, the cyclone had swept through the town. Buildings were crushed or lifted high into the air and tossed in every direction.

Chief Justice Dale of the Oklahoma Supreme Court was presiding in the Court House, which was crowded. He ran with his wife to a hollow, and the two, protected by a boulder, escaped unhurt. A moment later the structure was twisted around and crashed into the street a complete wreck. One of the occupants was killed outright, and a dozen others were injured. Further down Main Street, the Lincoln County Bank Building was toppled over, and was soon enveloped in flames. Here, before aid could reach them, five unfortunates were burned to death while pinioned down by heavy timbers.

Still further down the street three children suffered a like fate. Passing on to the residence district the cyclone toppled over dwelling after dwelling, turned houses on their tops, and made the streets unrecognizable. A two-days' old baby was carried four blocks and not injured, while the mother was crushed in her bed. The trail the storm left was one of wreck and ruin.

Unable to Send Relief.

With the first realization of their bereavement over, the uninjured and slightly-hurt

found themselves, from fright and confusion, well nigh helpless to render aid. Finally, when an effort to send for aid was made, it was found that all communication with the outside world had been cut off, the telephone office being among the buildings destroyed. It was several hours before communication with Guthrie was established.

The nature of the catastrophe, together with an appeal for aid, had been communicated to the neighboring city when the wires snapped and Chandler was again shut off. In the meantime, however, a train bearing physicians and others left for the scene. The wire came up later, and appeals for aid met prompt response, and additional rescuing parties were sent out as soon as the extent of the damage became known.

The night in Chandler was one of indescribable terror. With many of its inhabitants dead or dying and the remainder too badly injured or unable from fright or because of the darkness to render assistance, no order prevailed. Rain poured down in torrents. The injured in many cases vainly cried for help and lay in the wrecks of their homes until daylight made it possible for them to help themselves, or when aid from surrounding towns arrived. By midnight some show of systematic rescue had been perfected, and the dead and dying were being released from the ruins. Improvised hospitals were erected, and the unfortunates were cared for as fast as possible.

At one o'clock twenty dead bodies had been taken from the ruins, while dozens of persons more or less seriously injured had been removed to places of safety. But one of Chandler's physicians escaped uninjured, and even after aid from Guthrie arrived, there was a scarcity of surgeons. Only two were able to do anything last night and one of these—Dr. Wolcott—worked until he fainted.

Freaks of the Cyclone.

Daylight brought hundreds of people from surrounding towns to assist in caring for the injured. Little progress was made, however, and it was not until noon that an organized effort for alleviating the suffering was made. The four remaining buildings were turned into hospitals, and, directed by Mayor Kinney, the work proceeded as swiftly as possible.

Queer sights greet the eye on all sides. Ten trees have a house roof hanging on each; clothing and household goods are scattered in the streets. Dead horses, cows, and other animals are to be seen everywhere, while a pile of ruins has a piano perched on top of it. Many of the citizens wander about the streets, dazed at the calamity, and almost on the verge of insanity at the loss of families and homes. Two or three have gone stark mad.

By to-night 10,000 people had flocked into the city. Many of them came to render aid, but the majority are morbid sightseers. A great quantity of clothing, bedding, and provisions has been sent in, and the Guthrie Club has raised $1,500 in cash to send to-morrow. The city has put to use all its cash, about $700, for immediate aid. Hundreds of tents have been sent from Fort Reno and Guthrie, and will provide temporary shelter for the unfortunates. All are homeless, however, and more substantial aid must quickly follow. Food is scarce, and the supply of medicine has been destroyed.

DAMAGE AT OTHER POINTS.

Parkland, Oklahoma, Is Destroyed and Citizens Are Injured.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 31.—A messenger who arrived to-day from the country southwest of Chandler reports that many farmhouses were demolished there, that two persons were killed, and a number of others badly injured.

It is reported that the little settlement of Parkland was completely destroyed, and that several persons were injured there.

FATALITIES IN ARKANSAS.

Four Colored Women Were Killed in the Village of Grady.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., March 31.—A cyclone and hailstorm passed over Grady, 22 miles south of here, this afternoon. It laid waste the entire village, killing four colored women and wounding several others, among them the station agent's wife.

There was not a house left standing on Hall Place, and the section house was entirely demolished. The town is entirely cut off from telegraphic communication.

HOPE FOR GEN. CURTIS.

The President Wants a Soldier for Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The intimation has been given from the White House through visitors who have been there in the interest of candidates for Assistant Secretary of War that the President regards it as desirable that the place should be filled by a soldier.

This encourages Gen. N. M. Curtis of New York. Senator Thurston has presented ex-Representative Meiklejohn of Nebraska as a candidate.

Preference for a soldier for Assistant Secretary of War has inspired the hope among some naval officers that the President may decide to take an ex-naval officer for Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Assistant Secretary McAdoo will probably be induced to remain until some time in April, as Secretary Long is relying upon him to a considerable extent in gaining familiarity with the business of the department.

NEW JERSEY TROUT SEASON.

Many Anglers Ready to Welcome Its Opening To-day.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., March 31.—The trout season in New Jersey will open to-morrow, and already lovers of the sport have gathered in this section to whip the streams. It is expected that some good catches will be made, as the streams appear to be well filled with fish.

The action of the State Commission in restocking some of the streams with fry has made the fishing better than it has been for a number of years, and it is hoped that next year the fish will be larger and better than ever.

Some of the anglers from the cities arrived this morning and took stages for the interior points. Some of those who arrived have been coming to this section for years to fish. Reports received from other places say the influx of trout seekers is larger this year than last. The weather outlook is good, and there are anticipations of big catches and a good time all around. The season for catching trout remains open until July 15.

Unknown Man Shot a Watchman.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 31.—Donato Spina, thirty years old, employed as watchman on the City Boulevard, was shot and slightly wounded by an unknown assailant this evening. Spina was approached by the man who fired at him with a double-barreled shotgun. Spina had time to drop behind some rocks and was but slightly wounded. Some of the shot took effect in his head, the rest were warded off by the rocks. The unknown man escaped.

Condee Won the Cup.

A jeu de barre contest was held last night at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club in Flatbush Avenue. There were three entries, including W. C. Condee, W. A. Luckenbach, and Rabins Woodward. Condee won the contest, and this being his third victory, he is entitled to the club trophy, a handsome silver cup. Following the principal feature of the evening, members of the club gave a splendid exhibition of rough riding.

Staten Island Ice Combination.

The Richmond Ice Company, capital stock $150,000, was incorporated at Richmond, S. I., yesterday. It is a consolidation of all the leading ice dealers on the island. The incorporators are John Franzreb, Robert G. Solomon, James G. Tinnolat, Charles Jacobsen, and John F. Smith of New Brighton.

Election in Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 31.—The Democrats elected all of the village ticket yesterday, except the President, George Schoonmaker (Rep.) being elected over Solomon Carly (Dem.

BREAKS IN THE LEVEES

Crevasses in the Banks of the Mississippi Are Now as Large as the Ohio River.

A VAST SECTION IS FLOODED.

Heavy Rains and Winds Are the Cause of the Present Unfortunate Turn in Affairs—The Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 31.—A heavy rainfall, accompanied by a strong gale from the west, is adding to the gravity of the flood situation in the Mississippi delta. There are four breaks, and each is letting in a stream as large as the Ohio River at Cincinnati or the Hudson at Albany. This tremendous outflow has caused a fall of only one-tenth at Vicksburg, immediately below the last break.

The rain and wind will probably cause more breaks. The river is now like an inland sea, and this afternoon a telegram from a point below Rosedale, Miss., announced that the waves were pounding against the levee. This being true, there will be, in all probability, more crevasses before morning.

All the forces of nature are against the people. The rainfall and wind intensify the danger. If the wind were from the east it would mean little, but the gale is blowing from the west.

On the Arkansas side the levee from Helena to Arkansas City to-night is as full of holes as the outer wall of a fortification after a siege. There is a break at Westover which occurred at an early hour this morning. A thousand men were at work on the levees when the crash came. First a thin thread of water began to trickle from the inner wall of the embankment. Experienced levee men saw the danger and cried out a warning, and the laborers rushed back, but in five minutes a gap 50 feet wide and 6 feet deep was torn in the wall of earth. The break grew until it is now several hundred feet wide. This crevasse is ten miles below Helena, and the water rushing through it will destroy a dozen splendid plantations and back up to Helena. Other breaks will probably occur on the Arkansas side.

The Laconia circle country, a few miles below Westover, is under water. This circle is surrounded by a levee. The levee in the rear went to pieces Monday and the water rushed in and spread itself over 30,000 acres of the most fertile land in Arkansas, giving support to no less than 5,000 people.

To-night Gunnison, Miss.; Rosedale, and a dozen other small towns are under water, and the prospects are that the whole country will be inundated. The water is spreading over the territory from Perthshire, Miss., to a point ten miles north of Vicksburg, and back from the river thirty or forty miles. Already the loss of cattle has been enormous. Corn which had been planted and growing is under water. Preparations for cotton planting were well under way. The ploughed earth will be swept into the Yazoo, and thence into the Mississippi.

It is difficult to estimate the loss. A thickly settled country containing an area of about 4,000 square miles dotted with farmhouses, negro cabins, and small villages will be flooded. Labor will become demoralized, and negroes cannot be secured in sufficient numbers to cultivate the crops when the water subsides. The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad will have 150 miles of track under water before the flood is over.

The loss of human life so far has been small. Not a half dozen people have been drowned in the delta. Probably a dozen have perished on the Arkansas side, south of Helena. The upper floods which have prevailed in the St. Francis basin for two weeks claimed probably fifty victims, all colored.

Greenville Miss., is still safe. Water is in Rosedale coming from the Perthshire break, while Gunnison is badly flooded. This might, with the wind and rain, however, bring forth the supreme catastrophe, the breaking of a levee immediately in front of a town. Those directly behind the levees are Helena, Friar's Point, Rosedale, and Greenville.

A slight rise in the river at Memphis is announced to-day by the official bulletin submitted by the local office of the United States Weather Bureau. This rise amounts to but one-tenth of an inch. It is not considered as significant of any increase in the volume of water to be expected here. The bureau predicts no continuation of this rise, but a stationary condition for the next twenty-four hours.

The gauge registers 36.3 feet. A considerable fall is reported at Cairo. At points below Vicksburg the river is rising with increased rapidity.

TOWNS UNDER WATER.

Many Places in Mississippi Are Cut Off from the Outside World.

JACKSON, Miss., March 31.—The Associated Press correspondent at Greenville telegraphs:

Passengers arriving here by boat from Rosedale report that town now under water. All telegraph and telephone communication above and below is cut off.

Gunnison was under water when heard from last. The flood has already submerged nearly all towns between here and Australia north and Rolling Fork south.

The following towns are now under water: Australia, Round Lake, Deeson, Concordia, Perthshire, Stafford, Gunnison, Bolivar, Mound, and Huntington, in Bolivar County.

Below here, Avon, Wayside, Pelitt, Refugee, Gilendore, and Swiftwater are all flooded, and the water is in sight of Arcola, Cooks, Estelle, and Hallondale.

At this point the river has fallen a foot and a half in the last twenty-four hours, which experienced rivermen say indicates another break somewhere near. The Loop Road, between Coahoma and Rolling Fork, a distance of about 150 miles, has been nearly abandoned. The branch road to Leland, a distance of twelve miles, connecting with the main line of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Road, is the only outlet Greenville has. It is only a question of a few days before all roads running into Greenville will be abandoned.

AID FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Approves the Appropriation and Engineers Begin Work.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A telegram came to Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, this morning, from Col. Gillespie, President of the Mississippi River Commission, stating that the commission was at New Orleans waiting the approval of the joint resolution in order to proceed at once with the work of protecting levees and property along the river.

When this state of affairs was made known at the White House the resolution, which had been referred to the Treasury Department for examination, was secured at once by Secretary Porter and laid before the President, who stopped the line of visitors long enough to affix his signature. The commission will be notified immediately and the relief work will go on.

SOUTH DAKOTA FLOODS.

Serious Damage on the Northwestern and Milwaukee Railroads.

ABERDEEN, S. D., March 31.—The washout has succeeded the snow blockade in all this section. Fully one-third of the surface of the ground seems to be under water, and worse is expected. Eastern trains on the Milwaukee and Northwestern systems could not get within fifty miles of this city last night, and two hours before its departing time the regular Hastings and Dakota passenger train was abandoned.

Twenty washouts are reported on the Northwestern Road between this point and Huron. The Milwaukee tracks south are submerged for a long distance. In the vicinity of Ashton and Redfield immense bodies of water are tributary to streams on the Hastings and Dakota east and the Harlem line north of Andover, and in many places the tracks are covered two and three feet deep.

HEATON'S CHESS CHALLENGE.

Draw Poker Is a More Popular Game with American Parliamentarians.

The cablegram from London printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, that J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., was trying to arrange an international chess match between members of the House of Commons and members of the United States Congress created considerable amusement among chess players hereabout.

Chess experts were agreed that Mr. Heaton knew he was arranging for a sure thing. It is equivalent to an effort on the part of some members of Congress to challenging the British Parliamentarians to a game of draw poker.

Some of the cleverest amateur chess players in the world are members of what is commonly termed the House of Commons Chess Club. Chess is the favorite pastime of members who while away tedious hours in the smoking room, waiting for a division. Lord Randolph Churchill was for years its most conspicuous member.

Mr. Heaton was Lord Randolph's most formidable opponent over the chessboard, and is almost as great an enthusiast for the game as he is for postal reform. His reputation as a skillful chess player is well known at two or three clubs in this city, where he is always welcomed on his visits here. It would be difficult to find a chess player in Congress capable of trying conclusions with him.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Nearly All Details for the Brooklyn Gathering Completed.

Nearly all details for the New York East Methodist Episcopal Conference, which meets in St. John's Church, Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, have been arranged. The Conference proper will open with a reception tendered by St. John's Epworth League to the Bishop and Conference on Tuesday evening.

As the time for the opening of the conference approaches the question of appointments becomes more interesting. This is particularly true this year, when the situation is complicated by the number of transfers pending. The vacancy in First Church, New Haven, caused by Dr. Masden's removal, will probably be filled by Dr. M. B. Chapman of New York Avenue Church, Brooklyn, or by Dr. J. R. Thompson of Nostrand Avenue Church.

What disposition is to be made of Dr. J. W. Johnston's Church, Brooklyn, is not definitely known. It is likely that he will be assigned to one of the large churches, possibly Sumner Avenue, in case the transfer of Dr. Dobbins is not effected.

Three Brooklyn churches—Nostrand Avenue, Sumner Avenue and Hanson Place—are seeking for men from outside the Conference. The first named wants J. H. Willey of Central New York Conference; the second, J. G. Dobbins of Newark Conference; and the third, G. H. Goodell of New England Conference. The matter is in Bishop Walden's hands, and he undoubtedly has his hands full. Eight members of New York East Conference have died during the year.

GAMBLING IN KANSAS SOCIETY.

Preachers at Leavenworth Expose Some Dishonest Practices.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 31.—The preachers of Leavenworth have started a crusade against poker playing by the society women of the town. Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. Thomas of the Episcopal Church, after inveighing against gambling in general, related an instance of the robbery of a visiting young lady by a prominent lady. He said: "I was told this morning of one young woman who came up on a visit to this city. She had received $300 from her father. She was invited to one of these euchre parties. It seems euchre was too mild for this circle, and from euchre the game was changed to poker.

"The young lady was a novice at this game, and the finale of the story is that she lost everything. Not content with the mere pleasure of playing, these women go into the game like fiends. I have heard that it is not at all uncommon for them to cheat, to stack cards, and put them under the table.

"Another story is that of a son who played in a game with his mother and won $25 from her. The boy is not yet twenty-one years old."

The Rev. Dr. Bright also made the robbery of the young lady a theme, and declared that stacking cards was common among that class of women. In the case alluded to, the betting became so heavy that all of the Leavenworth women but one quit the game. It remained for one prominent society woman to fleece the guest. Later the visitor's sister, who is an adept at cards, came to town and turned the tables on this woman, winning back the money and exposing her dishonesty.

Gen. Horace K. Ide Dead.

Gen. Horace K. Ide of St. Johnsbury, Vt., died yesterday at Brattleborough. He was born at Barnet, Vt., Jan. 15, 1842; entered as a private in Company F, First Vermont Cavalry, and by conspicuous gallantry rose through various grades to that of Brevet Major, May 13, 1865. He was twice taken prisoner; was twice severely wounded, and participated in forty-two engagements with his regiment, the last at Appomattox April 9, 1865. By reason of impaired health from old wounds he had lived the past seventeen Winters in his Florida home, and was on his return when he died.

Gen. Ide was a prominent Republican, an ex-legislator, and a Grand Army of the Republic member. He leaves a wife and son. His father is still living. One of his brothers is Henry C. Ide, Chief Justice of Samoa.

Arlon M. Warner.

Arlon M. Warner, who died yesterday at his home, 108 West Thirty-second Street, was well known as a writer on subjects of political and social economy. He was born in Thompson, Conn., fifty-four years ago. He came to New York in 1880, and engaged in an importing business at 52 White Street, where he continued until his death. The funeral will be held to-day at 2 o'clock. The interment will take place at Thompson, Conn.

She Sought a Police Cell.

Nellie Murphy, twenty-eight years old, who has been living at 742 Greenwich Street, with her husband, Joseph, was arrested last night and locked up in the Charles Street Station House for throwing a brick through a large plate glass window in the store 58 Morton Street. She said that she broke the glass so as to get locked up because she had no place to sleep. Her husband was with her and wanted her to go with him to find some place to remain for the night, they having been dispossessed Saturday last. He struggled with her to prevent her from breaking the window.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

5:40 A. M.—235 East Forty-fifth Street; Philip Maguire; no damage.

8:00 A. M.—2,994 Broadway; Morris Humel; damage, $25.

8:15 A. M.—334 East Thirty-seventh Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—240 East Forty-sixth Street; John Quinn; no damage.

11:35 A. M.—403 West End Avenue; John Reed; no damage.

12:05 P. M.—33 East Ninth Street; Conway & Cooper; damage, $800.

12:50 P. M.—227 Mulberry Street; T. Sobin; damage slight.

1:00 P. M.—129 Malden Lane; occupant unknown; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—1,040 Second Avenue; William Groves; damage slight.

5:55 P. M.—215 West Eightieth Street; H. C. Hawkins; damage, $50.

7:00 P. M.—66 Forsyth Street; Isaac Marks; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—78 Bleecker Street; Davis & Shanenthal; damage, $1,000.

7:35 P. M.—707 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Reiger & Sons; damage, $50.

8:30 P. M.—983 Columbus Avenue; occupant unknown; no damage.

10:20 P. M.—1,057 First Avenue; John Barry; damage, $25.

VORHEES CORPORATION ACT

It Checkmates Any Probable Action Growing Out of the Recent Lexow Investigation.

MEASURE RUSHED THROUGH.

It Is Acceptable to Resident Holders of Stock in Corporations That Have Been Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Voorhees bill passed by the New Jersey Legislature on Tuesday, and which was immediately signed by the Governor, checkmates any probable action by the New York Legislature growing out of the Lexow investigation. The bill is acceptable to resident holders of stock in corporations that have been incorporated in New Jersey.

In times past corporation officers have evaded bringing their books into New York courts, by saying that the books were in New Jersey. To prevent this in the future a bill has been introduced in the New York Assembly which will make the stockholders of New Jersey corporations doing business in this State liable for all obligations of the corporation, and, no matter whether he lives here or in New Jersey, judgment against him may be entered in New Jersey.

New Jersey's new law provides that no proceeding or judgment can be maintained or entered in the State of New Jersey against any corporation, officer, or stockholder of a corporation of that State, for any statutory liability arising out of the laws of any other State.

Members of corporations said yesterday that it was a move by the State to protect the capital they have invited to enter the State. To permit the State of New York to persist in its unusual determination would be to drive out capital and make the large corporations subject to the whim of any lawmaker who could secure a legislative majority.

F. B. Thurber, formerly of the American Grocery Company, and one of the Commissioners of the East River Bridge Company, said: "The action of the New Jersey Legislature is the right move for any State that wants organized capital to come within its borders. When it invites it there, it would be the height of folly for it to hamper or hinder it by making it subject to such legislation as New York wants to put in force. The most lamentable sight I know of is that of this great commercial State imposing such restrictions upon corporations that it must inevitably end in driving it out."

"Upon one side we have demagogic newspapers and on the other political factions; all posing as the enemy of corporate wealth, for no purpose than to catch the votes of the workingmen. And the unfortunate part of the matter is the workingman will not realize that every blow to a corporation rebounds upon him. He believes their claims and lets them out-Herod Herod without a protesting word."

NAMES SETH LOW FOR MAYOR.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn Thinks Him the Ideal Candidate for Greater New York.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn said yesterday that it is generally conceded in that city that New York should have the privilege of naming the first Mayor of the great municipality.

"It is also generally believed over there," said Mr. Schieren, "that Seth Low, former Mayor of Brooklyn, would make probably the strongest candidate that could be nominated by the Republicans. He would not only get the full Republican vote, but he would get thousands of independent votes that would be attracted to him by reason of his personal character and recognized ability."

Mr. Schieren added that Mr. Low's strength in the Borough of Brooklyn would be greater, probably, than that of any other man New York could select; and that this, combined with his strength in this city, ought to be sufficient to carry the election.

Jersey City Politics Mixed.

The doubt as to the constitutionality of the law setting back the municipal election in Jersey City and Newark has mixed things badly in those cities. Edward Hoos, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Jersey City, again presented his certificate yesterday to Clerk O'Donnell. This time it was accepted and filed. In Newark it is not likely there will be an election, no matter what the final decision of the court may be.

ARMS FOR THE CUBANS.

Laurada's Successful Expedition Means an Aggressive Campaign.

HAVANA, March 25.—The well-authenticated reports of the Laurada's successful expedition only confirm the tenor of my advices of the 20th ult. What was then rumored from most reliable sources is now indisputable fact. The landing at Banes of Gen. Roloff with this expedition is certainly the most important event of the struggle to the Cubans. Gen. Roloff's achievements in the ten years' war must inspire the insurgent forces with renewed confidence in the future programme, and the fact of his presence to counsel and direct the new plan of campaign is complete assurance that important work is near at hand. Planning a campaign and directing the military policy from New York is a poor substitute for his presence in the field. The rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns and additional dynamite guns, with ample supplies of the explosive—reported to be twenty-five tons—will add mightily to the effectiveness of the troops in their field operations.

The chief significance, however, is to be found in the number and size of the cannon which form the most important part of the outfit just landed. This ordnance would be of no use whatever after the rainy season sets in, except for purposes of siege or in defending a position once successfully occupied. They are plainly not intended for field work, because of their calibre and the impossibility of transporting them with necessary rapidity. The addition of these guns—said to be twelve in number—to the fortification of any one of half a dozen towns in Santa Clara or Santiago de Cuba Provinces, either of which is included in the plan of attack, would greatly increase the difficulty of recapture, especially when reinforced by the five dynamite guns now in possession of Calixto Garcia.

There are rumors in Havana of the successful landing of other expeditions, including that of the Bermuda, but I cannot trace them to any reliable source. So many steamers and vessels, known to be in the filibustering service, have been used as decoys to enable the Laurada to successfully run the gantlet of our gunboats that it is dangerous to count with confidence on the reliability of rumor.

There is an undercurrent of repressed excitement among the more prominent Cuban sympathizers in Havana, and there is every evidence of sharp, decisive work in the immediate future. While there are no outward signs of increased activity in Spanish camps, there is little need for parade, because Gen. Weyler has been constantly increasing the effectiveness of his forces in their various positions, which were never so well held as they are to-day. When the insurgents are ready to give battle they will find plenty of company, as well equipped and quite as determined as they can be. I understand that railroad repairs have been rapidly pushed of late, and as far as completed the lines are thoroughly guarded. If it comes down to a question of scientific warfare between considerable bodies of the enemies the result will be well worth witnessing. EL CAPITAN.

Trophy for Company H.

Company H won the Twenty-second Regiment trophy at rifle practice last night. Ten men of each company competed, firing seven shots off shoulder at 200 yards, and seven shots prone at 500 yards. The scores made were as follows: Company A, 547; Company B, 366; Company K, 279; Company H, 584; Company F, 337. The nearest approach to the score of Company H was 577, made by Company G last Friday evening. Inspector of Rifle Practice Capt. Burnton and Lieut. Krass were in charge of the competition.

THE TAX ON WOOL.

The following is from a letter from Mr. Arthur T. Lyman of Boston, Treasurer of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, the largest carpet manufacturing corporation in this country and probably in the world, to Mr. Edward D. Page of Faulkner, Page & Co., woolen commission merchants of this city:

"The last six years we have had to spend often one-quarter or one-third or one-half of our time in watching the United States and its reckless and varying tariff laws. We can't give an Englishman or a German such odds as that. Now the purpose is to exclude all the raw material of the wool carpet trade, though nothing is raised or will be raised here, this from a stupid local selfishness, utterly regardless of the general interests of the wool manufacturer or of the United States.

"This country raises only one-twelfth of the long combing (fine) wool needed here. If we take Judge Lawrence's figures, we need 358,000,000 pounds from abroad, of which about 100,000,000 are carpet wool. Of this last probably 5 per cent. is used for rough clothing, felt boots, &c. But if 20 or 30 per cent. were used it would do little harm, and would afford no reason why wool for carpets, which cannot be raised here, should be excluded. First and second class wools are raised here, so as to give at least a partial supply—one-half or two-thirds, perhaps. Cotton must make up the rest, or foreign wool at great cost for special work, or foreign goods.

Turkey and Spain tax wool—no other manufacturing country—and now the United States is to join those two wretched countries. Whatever may be said for protection to infant industries, or against it, the cotton and carpet mills and the finer woolen mills, so far as they have been allowed to get proper wool, and the iron mills, have at least supplied the demand and the market. But the wool industry, in spite of long continued and high protection, has utterly failed to supply the demand; it is still a sickly and squalling "infant."

And these great industries of wool, iron, and cotton are not asking for high duties; on the whole, indeed, they deprecate an increase, because it causes, and has caused reckless competition at home. The rather new phase of the problem now is the demand for the protection of the abounding fruits of nature—of grain and wool, and the unsurpassed forest growths. It is a momentous and destructive phase. It shows that the dangers that I warned some of our manufacturers of years ago, i. e., that if the West took up protection they would apply it greatly to our injury, and therefore we should not push the doctrine to extremes have come. Moreover, some of the advanced industries are close to the stage of exporting and seeking wider markets, which we need for the current of our production. If we could keep on as we are, we should probably be able before long to make progress in this line, but if taxes on raw materials are to impede it we shall be thrown back, and if we enter on a higher range of duties we shall excite retaliation, which will be applied to our existing exports, three-fourths or more of which are Western and Southern earth and nature products. The West and South may see this at the next election, when too late the Republican Party sees its own folly, but then, as you say, business must go through the horrible convulsion all every election. I think in this election there was not a great deal (comparatively at least) of contribution by industries for tariff purposes. Here, at least, I think most of them would really have been glad to have had no change. There were immense contributions on account of money matters and a sound currency and against the foolish silver and riot planks of the Chicago platform. I said that the Democrats wanted a tariff for revenue only, while the Republicans wanted also a tariff for revenue, only they wished to exclude the goods that brought the revenue.

A Philadelphia manufacturer writes that the Pennsylvania Senators can be relied on to look after the interests of Pennsylvania, but I fear that we cannot rely on any New England Senators to vote against their party to save our interests. And yet any two Senators from the East can stop the passage of the bill just as well as any two free silver or taxed wool Senators, if they are not granted what they demand.

The conditions are very trying and dangerous. The only bright spot seems to be the selection of so good a man as Gage for the Treasury. This means, I think, that some good work is intended, and not "doing something for silver." I don't believe he would stay in the Cabinet on that condition. They may send an undertaker abroad to look for the corpse of bimetallism, but I think he will leave it in Europe, for I think no nation in Europe will dare to "do anything for silver" after our ruinous experience. Yours truly,

ARTHUR T. LYMAN.

Boston, Feb. 2, 1897.

On March 24 Mr. Page wrote to Mr. Lyman:

Since you wrote, the Dingley bill has been presented to Congress, and I am inclined to wonder whether I am still living in a world where common sense and experience prevail. It is perhaps of less moment to merchants whose interests are not involved in the production and distribution of woolen fabrics, whether any such preposterous schedules as those now proposed for that industry shall become law, but I confess that to my mind such propositions are equally, if not more, dangerous to the permanent and peaceful interests of all industries than were the currency proposals made by the Democrats last Autumn, against which you and I worked and voted at that time. We then thought that free silver was a greater evil than any tariff which the Republicans, fresh from the experiences of 1890 and 1892, would be likely to enact. But what else can be the effect of these tariff proposals than to insure the success of the Democratic-Populistic alliance at the next election, in consequence of the great upheaval of prices which must necessarily ensue. As a prominent Republican merchant said to me the other day, "If this bill is passed, it means that Bryan will be our next President—or something worse."

We have passed through three years of readjustment to the new conditions of woolen manufacturing established by the free entry of raw wool. All fabrics whose distribution is contingent upon retail prices have been reconstructed and greatly improved by the addition of the many varieties of wools now for the first time available. In my own particular branch of the industry, there has never been a time in the twenty-two years of my experience when so much progress has been made, or so many fabrics, formerly produced abroad, have been supplanted by those made at home. The production of manufacturers whose ability qualified them to carry such changes into effect has been largely increased, while those who were less competent to keep pace with the transformation of their industry from a coddled to a self-reliant condition have naturally been compelled to shut down or run slow by the stress of the unusual currency conditions that have injured all industries alike. But the manufacturers who have kept up with the times have learned to make goods on the new basis as successfully as on the old, and the many thousands of distributors of merchandise have come by degrees to recognize the selling values inherent in these new fabrics, and to buy them with that confidence which is necessary to all industrial success.

Prices of woolen fabrics are 40 per cent. less than those current in 1892, and the conditions of the retail trade throughout the country, as well as of the wholesalers, have been readjusted with great expense, to this new scale of values.

All of our manufacturers, in case of a radical change of the tariff, must begin at once to curtail and diminish the production of now popular fabrics, and to begin the deterioration and adulteration of everything that by this means can be brought within the purchasing power of the consumer. Every retail merchant, under the new conditions, will be practically obliged to learn his woolen business over again, and with infinite pains to rediscover the relations between demand and supply at the new scale of prices before he can again begin to buy with confidence. And, finally, the scale of expenditure of 70,000,000 consumers has become adjusted to the present scale of values, which cannot be changed without considerable and continued hardship. It must not be overlooked that a forced increase of 50 per cent. upon the present selling prices of an article of universal consumption has got to be met in every household by a corresponding economy and a self-denial in some other commodity, to the use of which the consumer has become habituated.

And for what end is all of this confusion to be created? If it were not for the duty to be laid on wool, a duty which is prohibitive so far as four-fifths of the world's wools are concerned, none of these destructive changes need be encountered. And this duty is supposed to propitiate the owners of some 38,000,000 sheep, which if handled as they are in Australia, or on the ranches of California and New Mexico, would give occupation to no more than 25,000 shepherds. Of course they do afford a small measure of support to a greater number under the hot-bed agricultural conditions which were fostered by our previous tariff experiments; but the strain of readjustment to the new and normal conditions has been passed in agriculture as it has in business. Is there need of recreating legislative conditions which will guarantee a profit to incompetent agricultural management, any more than to equal incompetency in other industries or the arts?

Unless the politicians expect to disfranchise the consumer as utterly as they appear to disrepresent him, I cannot see how they can hope to escape the whirlwind so long as they sow the wind of discontent.

And under these conditions how can the manufacturer and the merchant look forward to the prospect of the incessant and radical changes which must needs follow such legislation, but with apprehension and alarm? Yours truly,

EDWARD D. PAGE.

AT THE HOTELS.

State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of Albany is at the Grand.

Melville E. Stone of Chicago is at the Cambridge.

Medical Inspector A. C. Rhoades, United States Navy, is at the Windsor.

Col Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island and Hubert Vos of Holland are at the Holland.

Selden H. Talcott of Middletown, N. Y., and David Davis of Bloomington, Ill., are at the Fifth Avenue.

W. D. Carnish of St. Paul, H. F. Harrison of Boston, and R. R. Taft of Providence are at the Plaza.

Henry Patten of Albany, Henry Levis of Philadelphia, and A. L. Parker of Providence are at the Everett.

C. H. Allen of Boston, J. H. Gallagher of Philadelphia, and Arthur M. Taylor of Chicago are at the Grand Union.

Frank Bowman and S. N. Forbes of Buffalo, C. E. Barrett of Philadelphia, and W. G. Fisher of Denver are at the Gilsey.

W. W. Loomis of Troy, Frank Sherman of Albany, J. H. Emery of Boston, and J. P. Church of Ithaca are at the Park Avenue.

Charles F. Bacon of Boston, John W. Wagner of Philadelphia, George S. Larrabee and H. H. Arnold of Washington are at the Imperial.

Alexander McLachlan of Boston, George E. Claflin of Providence, James F. Cowee of Troy, and W. S. Gummere of Newark are at the Normandie.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of St. Louis, and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

John W. Johnston of Birmingham, Ala.; J. M. Cook of Cleveland, Henry G. Morris of Philadelphia, and F. De Funiak of Louisville are at the Marlborough.

Ex-Congressman John W. Candler and Edward Atkinson of Boston, and C. G. Warner, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, are at the Manhattan.

President A. V. V. Raymond of Union College, ex-Congressman G. A. Bagley of Watertown, N. Y., Theodore Lyman of Hartford, and William Purcell of Rochester are at the Murray Hill.

Capt. George Dewey, Lieut. Commander W. H. Brownson, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, and Lieut. N. Sargent, United States Navy, and Edwin S. Cramp and Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia are at the Albemarle.

Sir A. Chapleau and Lady Chapleau of Quebec, Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester, Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia, Col. S. E. Marion, Jr., of Albany, Solomon Lincoln of Boston, and Mrs. George Hearst of Washington, D. C., are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS,

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen & Sherman, Port Henry, N. Y.; G. Sherman, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Robins, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Hoffman House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Richardsoff, waists; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. G. Rogers, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Arnold, F. H., New Britain, Conn.; F. H. Arnold, millinery; Warwick Hotel.

Baker & Fox, Rome, N. Y.; L. H. Baker, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Berry, J. F., Portsmouth, N. H.; A. L. Berry, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Biedler, W. J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Biedler, dress goods; 102 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Harbeck, notions and yarns; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bemis, A. F., Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Black, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. Strauss, fancy goods; 108 Worth Street.

Besse, Rolfe & Co., Lynn, Mass.; C. E. Rolfe, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Clustt, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. B. Coon, linens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Calm, dry goods, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dyrenforth, M. & W., Washington, D. C.; M. Dyrenforth, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Frank, Jacob & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; N. Frank, hosiery; Hoffman House.

Fleet, J. W., Pottsville, Penn.; J. W. Fleet, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Trask, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.

Ginzberg, B., Boston, Mass.; hats and caps; Hotel Normandie.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. Greenewald, millinery; 53 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

George & Murphy, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Murphy, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; J. A. Goodson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, domestics; Hotel Albert.

Harrison, S., Itha

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator McNulty Wishes to Make Fire Island the State Camp for the National Guard.

FAVORING THE DOCK BONDS.

Passage of Husted's Bill Regulating the Height of Fireproof Dwelling Houses in New York City—Dudley's Tax Bill Passes the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 31.—Senator McNulty introduced a bill to-day to make Fire Island the State camp for the National Guard. The bill carries with it an appropriation of $25,000, to be used by the Adjutant General in making the necessary equipments for the island for camp purposes. It is hardly probable that the bill will receive favorable attention, because in the Annual Supply bill, which is ready for passage in the Assembly, there is an appropriation of $20,000 for improving the State road at Peekskill for the use of the Guard while in camp there.

Senator Ford introduced a bill to-day amending the law relating to qualifications for holding office by providing that, in addition to the existing qualifications, an appointive State or local officer must be a resident of the State at least five years continuously immediately preceding the time of his appointment, and an appointive local officer must be a resident of the political subdivision or municipal corporation of the State for which he is appointed at least three years preceding the time of his appointment.

Other bills were introduced as follows:

Senator Page—Amending the Greater New York charter by increasing the salary of the President of the Board of Aldermen from $5,000 to $7,500, and of the Aldermen from $1,500 to $3,000.

Senator Seibert—Providing that every State officer or commission which contracts for work shall let contracts to the lowest responsible bidder.

Senator Grady's bill prohibiting the desecration of the American flag was taken up, and the amendment to have it not apply to political campaigns was defeated. The bill was amended in a slight particular, and will be passed at a future date.

Senator Grady said:

"This bill was not presented through political jealousy, but it is a patriotic measure, suggested by the patriotism of the country. The flags that were flung to the breeze in the last campaign were not displayed from the patriotic impulse of the individual, but because they were bought and paid for by the National Committee of the Republican Party."

The Cities Committee reported favorably the bill authorizing New York City to issue $6,000,000 of dock bonds. Senator McNulty moved that the bill be recommitted, and he was the only one who voted for the motion.

Passed by the Senate.

These bills were passed:

Senator Guy—Providing for the widening of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, in New York City, from Elton Avenue to Mott Avenue.

Senator Krum—Providing for the publication and distribution of 3,000 copies of the fisheries, game, and forest laws.

Mr. Blasdell—Appropriating $35,000 for the Thomas Asylum for the Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

Mr. Hughes—Authorizing Brooklyn to spend $500,000 for the erection of public schools.

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing Brooklyn to make the necessary provision for collecting and preserving materials for the history of the city.

Senator Stranahan—Legalizing all town and village elections held since Jan. 1, 1897.

Senator Ford—Providing for the improvement and completion of Riverside Park, in New York City.

Senator Page—Fixing the salaries of court attendants in New York City at $1,200 a year.

Senator Guy—Providing for the improvement of that portion of Croton Park, in New York City, on which is located a public building.

Mr. Husted—Regulating the height of fireproof dwelling houses in New York City to 75 feet.

Mr. Hughes—Limiting the number of Assistant District Attorneys in Kings County to six.

Mr. Eldridge—Authorizing the State to acquire certain lands to commemorate the battle of Lake George.

Senator Higgins—Providing that railroad corporations need not pay their organization tax when the articles of incorporation are filed, but must pay the same before the Railroad Commission gives them permission to build.

In the order of motions and resolutions Senator McNulty moved to discharge the Cities Committee from the consideration of the bill providing for the municipal ownership of lighting facilities in cities of the first class, and after he had spoken at length on the feasibility of such action, the motion was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Senator Lexow, the general orders calendar was made a special order for to-morrow after the reading of the Journal. The question of reducing the price of gas in New York City will be considered at that time.

The Cities Committee reported favorably Senator Ford's bill taxing all pneumatic tube companies 3 per cent. on their gross earnings.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely the bill of Senator Coggeshall, allowing the Governor to purchase Savage rifles for the equipment of the National Guard, and made a favorable report on Assemblyman Murphy's bill authorizing the Adjutant General to exchange the present arms of the Guard for the Springfield rifles, which the National Government has on hand.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Passage of Mr. Dudley's Bill to Equalize Taxation Between Real Estate and Personal Property.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The Speaker, upon assuming the gavel, was met with a hearty round of applause in honor of his birthday, and huge bunches of flowers were sent to the rostrum. One was from the minority, one from the majority, and one from the Westchester and New York members.

Mr. Van Keuren of Ulster moved that the Committee on General Laws be discharged from further consideration of his bill to permit barbering to be carried on all over the State all day Sunday, and the House supported the motion. The bill was placed in the calendar on order of second reading.

These bills were introduced:

Mr. Carby, providing for the payment to widow or heirs of any fireman who dies from injuries received while on duty of $500, applied to villages and towns, and especially to those included in Greater New York.

Mr. Lewis, allowing any town or city to use the Bonca automatic ballot machine.

Mr. Hill, allowing Buffalo to bond itself for water supply; also putting Niagara, Syracuse, and Buffalo in charge of the Park Department.

Mr. Saunders, allowing all stock corporations doing business in this State to increase or reduce their capital stock. The law now only gives the privilege to domestic companies.

Mr. Austin, giving George M. Pinney $5,000 for his services as Secretary of the Greater New York Commission.

T. D. Sullivan, requiring diamond brokers intrusting goods to a third party, to file a memorandum with the Register or County Clerk of the county.

Mr. Koster—Providing that any person who, in any theatre, hall, or other public place of amusement, shall wear headgear of such proportions or so feathered, plumed, bedecked, or decorated, as to obstruct the view of persons occupying seats, and shall refuse to remove such obstruction after having been requested to do so, shall be liable to a penalty of $5, for each offense, to be recovered by the party prosecuting for the same.

Mr. Hughes—Giving the boroughs of Kings, Queens, and Richmond several additional Justices.

Mr. Roehr—For the improvement of Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Austin—Making the salary of the New York Sheriff $12,000 instead of $20,000, and giving him half the collected fees.

Mr. Austin introduced a rapid transit bill, which provides that the Rapid Transit Commissioners may, after obtaining the consent of the local authorities, advertise and let contracts, and apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for compulsory consent of property owners. From a contractor the board may either accept a deposit of $1,000,000 as a guarantee, or may, if contracts are divided, take deposits of portions of that sum, but a failure to deposit the balance when required shall be a forfeit. The full amount need not be deposited until the consents of all property holders along the line have been obtained, and until ten days thereafter. Mr. Austin says the bill is intended to allow the board to lay out plans and do business prior to consent of property holders.

Mr. Sanders—To encourage contracts between employers and employes. It provides that any corporation, person, or firm may enter into a contract with a trades union or labor organization for the furnishing of labor.

Passage of Bills.

These bills were passed:

Mr. Degnan—Providing that in the City of New York both the new and old gas meters shall be inspected by the officers appointed to inspect meters.

Mr. Reinhard—Providing that the old railroad cut on Fourth Avenue in the City of New York, formerly used by the New York Central Railroad, shall be paved with asphalt blocks or asphalt sheet paving.

Mr. Husted—Providing that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals in the City of New York shall not be taxed for the water supplied its buildings.

Mr. Allds—Providing that cemetery corporations may levy a tax of $2 on each owner of a lot once a year to raise a fund to improve and repair the cemetery.

Mr. L. E. Brown—Providing for the construction and erection of a footbridge for pedestrians over the railroad cut on Park Avenue, at the intersection of Ninety-ninth Street.

The Assembly passed Mr. Dudley's bill amending the transfer tax law by making a graduated tax on estates. It is estimated that, if the bill becomes a law, it will bring into the Treasury $5,000,000 a year. The vote was unanimous.

Mr. Dudley said some very pertinent things during the debate on the bill. "It is estimated," said he, "that the total value of real and personal property in this State is $12,000,000,000, of which less than $4,000,000,000 is real and over $8,000,000,000 personal property. It is estimated that the $4,000,000,000 bears nine-tenths of the entire tax burden upon property in the State, while the $8,000,000,000 bears only one-tenth of the burden. Never, until we have a new or radically modified system of levying and enforcing the collection of taxes, can we expect to avoid the monstrous injustice and unfair discrimination which prevails under our law."

Passed Over the Veto.

Senator Martin's bill, providing that the police pensions in the City of New York shall be paid monthly, instead of quarterly, was returned with the Mayor's veto. The House repassed the bill—ayes, 118; noes, 1.

Assemblyman Leonard's bill, providing that truckmen in the City of New York may erect booths in front of their places of business, was returned with the Mayor's veto. The bill was repassed by a vote of 91 to 3.

Mr. Mazet's bill, providing that the Court of Special Sessions shall try all misdemeanor cases without a jury in the City of New York, except libel cases, was on the calendar as a special order on second reading.

Mr. Dempsey of New York moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. He said that the bill was being urged in the interest of the District Attorney's office of New York City. He urged the necessity of a trial by jury in the City of New York above all other cities in the State on misdemeanor cases. Mr. Green of New York read the law to show that in country towns juries sit on misdemeanor cases. He also claimed that the bill was unconstitutional, as the Constitution provides that a person may demand a trial by jury for offenses classed as misdemeanors under the laws of the State.

Mr. Dempsey's motion was defeated by a vote of 65 to 31.

The bill was then advanced to a third reading.

The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow.

GOV. BLACK'S FORESTRY SCHEME.

It Will Be Reported Favorably with Several Amendments.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—Gov. Black's scheme to preserve the forest of the Adirondacks by having the State purchase $1,000,000 worth of woodland in that territory occupied the attention of the Senate Finance Committee in executive session for the greater part of the afternoon, and, after a most heated discussion, the committee decided to report favorably Senator Ellsworth's bill providing for the same, with some important amendments.

The amendments provide that of the million dollars to be expended $400,000 shall be raised by a special bond issue, and the remaining $600,000 shall be taken from the moneys in the Treasury.

The other amendments provide that no land shall be condemned, except that abutting on lands now owned by the State, and the purchase and condemnation of lands is limited to the Adirondack Park, and not to the forest preserve, as the original bill provided for.

Another amendment provides that where a seller of land reserves the right to cut lumber, he cannot do so within ten rods of a lake or pond. Under the original bill lumber could not be cut within ten rods of a brook.

The committee agreed to report favorably Senator Ellsworth's bill appropriating $30,000 for the maintenance of the St. Lawrence Reservation, which was created by an act of the last Legislature. The money is to be expended under the direction of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, was in the city to-day. He came with Prof. Albert S. Bickmore and Superintendent Wallace of the museum. While here Mr. Jesup called on Gov. Black and briefly discussed the Adirondack Park bill. Mr. Jesup is earnestly in favor of the general proposition embraced in the Governor's bill. He was one of the first men in the State to take an interest in the preservation of the Adirondack forest, and it was largely through his efforts that the State began the acquisition of these lands some years ago.

WILL BUY SPRINGFIELD RIFLES.

Military Committees of the Legislature Decide Against Savage.

ALBANY, March 31.—The two committees on military affairs for the Senate and Assembly took action this morning which the members say has effectually killed the attempt to arm the National Guard of the State with the Savage rifle.

A joint meeting was held, and two bills which have been discussed a great deal in the corridors and over which there have been bitter controversies in the committee were taken up and disposed of. One was the Murphy bill, which proposes to exchange the Remington rifles which the National Guard now has for Springfield rifles, to be supplied, free of charge, by the Federal Government. The other was the bill of Senator Coggeshall which proposes to appropriate about $300,000 for the purchase of the Savage arm.

The Assembly has passed the Murphy bill. After consideration in the joint hearing this morning, the Senate Committee decided to report it favorably. An attempt was then made to report the Coggeshall bill, and it was defeated. After the action became known, Mr. Savage, who invented the gun which bears his name, went to some of the members of the committee and asked that a further hearing might be granted. He was told that his bill had been disposed of as far as the committee was concerned, and there would be no chance for any further consideration unless an attempt were made on the floor of the Senate to discharge the committee. This action is not expected. Savage was to take the old Remingtons in exchange at $2 apiece.

MALONEY'S RAILROAD BILL.

It Will Be Reported Favorably in the Assembly To-day.

ALBANY, March 31.—There was a hearing this afternoon on Assemblyman Maloney's bill to compel railroad companies to place an extra fireman on all "Mother Hubbard" engines, and three, instead of two, brakemen, on all freight trains of twenty-five or more cars.

John B. Stanchfield, representing the Erie Railroad, opposed the bill on the ground that the extra men would only be in the way, and that their services would not be needed.

James West, representing the Ontario and Western Railroad, and Franklin D. Locke of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, also opposed the bill.

Assemblyman Maloney spoke for his bill, and said that the engineers and brakemen were a unit for it, and that their associations had passed resolutions favoring it.

The reason, he said, that individuals employed by the railroad companies did not appear for the bill was because they knew that if they did so they would lose their places.

At the conclusion of the argument the committee decided to report the bill favorably.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

A Number of Bills to be Reported Favorably in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 31.—The committees did a great deal of hustling to-day and the number of important bills to be reported favorably to-morrow is in excess of any day this session. The important measures to be reported favorably in the Assembly are:

Mr. Hill's bill, which was prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission, and which provides that building and loan associations shall be placed under the control of the Superintendent of the Banking Department. These associations were formerly under the Banking Department, but when the banking laws were codified they were unintentionally left out.

Mr. Goodsell—To abolish Coroners' juries and providing that the various Coroners shall perform their duties in giving judgment on Coroners' cases.

Mr. Donnelly—Directing the New York and Harlem Railroad to construct footbridges over Park Avenue at One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets in New York City.

Mr. Brennan—Ordering the Long Island Railroad Company to operate rapid transit trains between Jamaica and Flatbush Avenue, in Brooklyn, until 8 P. M., at fifteen minutes' headway and thirty minutes' headway thereafter until 1 P. M.

Senator Ford—Extending until May 1, 1899, the time for the New York Connecting Railroad to begin the construction of its road, and until May 1, 1904, for it to begin its operations.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Providing that in the first class cities it shall be unlawful for any electric light company to charge more than ⅝ of a cent per hour for each incandescent light and more than 4 cents per hour for each arc light.

Mr. Pratt—Providing that in first-class cities it shall be unlawful for any company supplying illuminating gas to charge a person who also uses electricity to light his premises a higher rate than is charged a person using gas only.

FIXING THE PRICE OF GAS.

Assemblyman Forrester Will Abandon the Ninety-Cent Proposition.

ALBANY, March 31.—To-morrow Assemblyman Forrester will move to discharge the Assembly Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply from further consideration of the bill to provide that the price for gas in Brooklyn shall not be over 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

He says that he has canvassed among the members of the House and believes that a majority of them will support his motion.

If he succeeds in having the bill taken from the committee he will amend it so that it will provide for dollar gas for the whole of the Greater New York territory.

The Assembly Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman Leversee's bill providing for dollar gas in the City of Cohoes. The committee, after hearing the arguments on the bill, decided that at the next meeting it would report a bill fixing the price of gas in Cohoes at $1.50 per 1,000 feet.

To-morrow the committee will report favorably Mr. Cullen's bill for the appointment of a Superintendent of Gas for Brooklyn, to be appointed by the Mayor and to generally inspect the gas furnished to the people of that city. He shall receive a salary of $7,500 per annum, and shall appoint three deputies at annual salaries of $2,500. All shall hold office for two years.

Primary Election Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has received the report of the sub-committee on drafting a primary election bill, but took no definite action to-night upon it, laying it over until morning. It is practically the bill of Senator Davis and provides that no primary shall be held without a published notice of time and place, in newspapers printed ten days before the primary and the posting of notices in six conspicuous places.

Report on Koehler's Bridge Bill.

ALBANY, March 31.—Senator Koehler's bill providing for the construction of a free bridge between New York and Long Island City, over Blackwell's Island, will be reported to the Senate to-morrow by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

NEW BUSINESS ASSOCIATION.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York City.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York City was incorporated to-day to foster the trade and interests of its subscribers; to secure freedom from unjust and unlawful exactions, and to promote a friendly intercourse between business men.

The Directors are C. C. Shayne, Thomas O. Denny, William H. Lent, John J. Mitchell, Samuel Budd, John Slater, Richard M. Walters, E. M. Youmans of New York City, and J. A. Heckman of Brooklyn.

A New Civil Service Rule.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The State Civil Service Commission has approved a new rule to the New York City civil service regulations, providing that candidates for positions in city service which require professional duties must present credentials of special education in the line of knowledge required for the desired positions before they are permitted to take a civil service examination.

Refining Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The New York Sugar Refining Company of Long Island City was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $600,000, to manufacture and refine sugar. The Directors are Claus Doscher, A. Frederick Henre, C. H. Tiebaut, W. H. Losen, and Frederick Brommer, all of Brooklyn.

Meeting of Masonic Veterans.

The monthly meeting of the Masonic Veterans' Association of this city was held in Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, last night. A large number of veterans were present. The effort which is being made by a number of the veterans to have changed the time limit of twenty-one years which enabled a Mason to become a member of the association was defeated by a large majority. In order to join the association a man must have been an active Mason for twenty-one years. Some of the members wished to have the rule changed to read that a Mason whether active or not could join the association at the expiration of a twenty-one-year membership in a Masonic lodge. Three new members were elected. They were Rudolph Steg, Oytto Simon, and George W. Willis.

Society of Accountants.

A meeting of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants was held Tuesday evening at the Waldorf. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President—Charles Waldo Haskins, 30 Broad Street; Vice President—John Hourigan, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary—Arthur Wellington Teele, 11 Wall Street; Treasurer—Hamilton Stewart Corwin, 30 Broad Street. Several new members were added to the list, and committees were appointed on legislation and to draft a constitution and by-laws. All certified public accountants are invited to become members of the society.

RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS

Legislative Committees Have a Joint Session to Hear Arguments on the Proposed Changes.

GRUBER IN BEHALF OF CLUBS.

He Advances a Plan for Distinguishing Legitimate from Spurious Organizations—Various Other Suggestions.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The proposed amendments to the Raines liquor-tax law were under consideration at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and the Assembly Committee on Excise, in joint session in the Senate chamber to-night. This was the first public hearing on the amendments.

Among those who presented arguments were Mr. Stafford, representing the Bottlers' Association of New York and Brooklyn; Charles P. Dewey, representing the paint, oil, and varnish trades; Abraham Gruber, in behalf of the clubs; Thomas A. Fulton, representing the Excise Reform Club; Bishop Doane, Judge Calvin, and Robert Graham, representing the Church Temperance Society.

Mr. Stafford spoke first, and said that the beer bottlers should have better protection than they now receive. A tax of $100 should be placed on every wagon used in delivering bottled beer.

Mr. Gruber said he represented not only the clubs, but also the Republican organization of his Assembly district. He strenuously opposed the amendment taxing legitimate clubs. He suggested that an amendment could be framed which would distinguish between the honest and "fake" clubs by providing that in a town where no license is voted no club should be allowed to dispense liquor; by prohibiting any club distributing liquor which is in the same building or in an adjoining building where liquor is trafficked in; by prohibiting any clubs hereafter organized selling liquor for six months after their organization, and that no club now existing shall distribute liquor without having first obtained a certificate from the Excise Commissioner that the club is legitimate. If, however, clubs were to be taxed, the rate of the tax should not be so excessive as that provided for.

Bishop Doane merely complimented the existing liquor tax law, and said that the Church Temperance Society had confidence that any amendments which had been prepared were for the betterment of the law and the people.

Thomas A. Fulton, in a lengthy speech, said that the Excise Reform Association of New York City favored the amendments on the whole, but he suggested that hotels be required to have twenty rooms, and that licenses be issued to restaurants for the sale of fermented beverages.

Mr. Fanning, representing the New York hotel keepers, called the attention of the committee to some minor details of the bill and protested against the provision which makes a hotel keeper liable to punishment if he has in his employ in the sale or service of liquor any ex-convict. Owing to the large number of people employed in a hotel, it would be hardly fair to ask the proprietor to know their characters.

Robert Graham and Judge Calvin supplemented Bishop Doane's remarks on the position of the Church Temperance Society.

The committee took no action in the matter to-night.

The New Yorkers believe that the legislators intend to levy the tax on clubs, without distinction between "fake" and bona fide institutions.

The rural members of the Legislature favor the taxation of all clubs to the limit. Mr. Raines in his report of the investigation showed that, if these were all taxed to the limit, the total amount would be $2,458,250, a share of which would go into the State Treasury. Most of this would come from the large cities and a distinct gain would be made by the country taxpayers.

Of the clubs found by Mr. Raines, 1,995 were in New York City, which, at $800 tax each, would yield $1,596,000. In Brooklyn the number was 1,023, and these at $650 each would yield $666,900. Two hundred and twenty-five were in Buffalo, and these at $500 each would produce $112,500. There were but 222 in all the rest of the State.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Final Adjournment Taken After Passing Many Important Measures—Work of the Session.

TRENTON, March 31.—The Senate and House adjourned to-night, after rushing through a number of bills without discussion. The Senate passed the General Appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning next November. The total amount of the bill is $2,122,934.32, a decrease of $273,098.64 from the appropriation of the present year.

The House and Senate locked horns over the Incidental bill. The bill included an item of $1,000 for each of the five Commissioners who made a report to the present Legislature on a question of railroad taxation, which formed the basis of the Equal Taxation bill. The Senate decided to cut down that item to $500 for each of the Commissioners, and the bill was sent back to the House. That body would not concur in the amendment, and the result was that a conference committee from each body was appointed.

Assemblyman Derousse, for the special committee appointed last week, made a report on Assemblyman Wilde's resolution directing the Attorney General to begin proceedings against Secretary of State Kelsey to recover from him $25,000 in fees which he returned under his construction of the laws and to recover the gains which Kelsey made by investing the State's funds in his hands for his own profit. The report held that the matter properly belonged to the Senate Committee, which is still in existence. The report was adopted.

The House this afternoon passed a number of bills, including these: Senate 269, authorizing Asbury Park to purchase a beach front; Senate 93, providing that appeals from chancery decrees and orders shall not serve as a stay of proceedings unless the Chancellor so decides; Senate 73, providing that in all elections now held on Mondays in this State shall be held on Tuesdays.

Senator Daly's bill compelling trolley companies to vestibule their cars for the protection of motormen was then passed in the Senate, and was taken over to the House, and under a suspension of rules passed that body. The Senate and House passed a resolution providing for a special election on Sept. 28 to dispose of the constitutional amendments. The Senate passed House bill 323, permiting first-class cities to use half the license receipts for street paving purposes, and House bill 182, making the salary of the Clerks of the Passaic County Grand Jury $1,200; House bill 359, providing a fine of $500 for tapping electric light wires.

The general and supplemental appropriation bills passed both houses. House bill No. 54, providing for the closing of the polls at five o'clock, which was recalled from the Governor, for the purpose of amendment, has fallen by the wayside.

The House passed Senator Parry's bill providing for separate Boards of Managers for the Morris Plains and Trenton Asylums for the Insane.

The Senate passed a supplemental appropriation bill amounting to $123,561.64. Also House bill giving District Courts exclusive jurisdiction in attachment cases. The Senate in executive session confirmed all the nominations which had not been acted upon. The House passed the General Borough bill and the Beet Sugar bill.

The Legislature has been in session twelve weeks. Among the measures passed are the Equal Taxation bill, which surrenders to the municipalities of the State, principally Jersey City and the other Hudson County municipalities, about $205,000 of State revenue; the Bicycle Baggage bill, the Marriage License bill, the Delaware Dam bill, and the bill abolishing Spring elections in Jersey City and Newark.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever; cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FORAKER'S POOLING BILL

Railroad Men Preparing for a Vigorous Campaign in Favor of Its Passage.

WOULD PROTECT SHIPPERS.

Ample Scope for Traffic Agreements and Severe Penalties to be Imposed on Both Sides for Violation of Regulations.

Although the Eastern trunk lines and their Western connections will continue to operate under the Joint Traffic agreement until compelled to cease from so doing by an adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court, the railroad men, almost without exception, are preparing for a vigorous campaign in favor of the passage of a pooling law by Congress. Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Joint Traffic Board of Control, says that in a proper pooling law lies the only solution of the existing railroad troubles. The bill introduced by Senator Foraker, he remarked yesterday, was designed to enable railroad managers to make necessary traffic agreements and keep out of jail.

One result of the conference of railroad lawyers at Carter & Ledyard's office, last Tuesday, was to emphasize the unanimity of sentiment in favor of legislation that will legalize pooling. The Presidents of some of the trunk lines frankly avow their willingness to have the Joint Traffic Association declared illegal by the Supreme Court, because they believe that the conditions thus precipitated would force Congress to pass remedial measures without delay. The Foraker Pooling bill is satisfactory to most all of the railroad men, and the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as well.

That bill practically nullifies the anti-traffic contract clause of the Sherman anti-trust law, and gives the railroad companies the privilege of making such traffic contracts under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Eastern railroad men believe that the legalization of railway pooling would have a better effect on the general situation than a Supreme Court decision in favor of the Joint Traffic Association. Even the assurance of the legality of the last named association would not help the Western roads, for the reason that the first Supreme Court decision killed their principal traffic agreement.

Officers of the Erie Railroad, as well as the managers of the Joint Traffic Association, said yesterday that there was no truth in reports sent out from Chicago that the Erie had joined the ranks of the railroads which proposed to make independent freight rates. There is no disposition on the part of the Erie to depart from the joint traffic agreement.

F. Goddard, chief arbitrator of the Joint Traffic Association, was asked yesterday his opinion as to the effect of the passage of the Foraker Pooling bill. He said: "I think the measure is timely and in the direction of the preservation of conservative business methods on the part of the railroads. The public is largely interested in this matter, not only as investors in railroad securities, but in preventing a general disruption of commercial conditions."

Commissioner George R. Blanchard said: "I think that the Foraker bill should be supported by the public as well as by the railroads, for the reason that under its provisions all shippers are put upon an equality. When rates have been made on reasonable standards, I regard it as much the duty of the Government to protect shippers and railroads jointly by requiring uniform observance of rates and fares as it is to enforce the Government's import and internal revenue tariffs."

J. D. Layng, Vice President and General Manager of the West Shore Railroad, and Vice President of the Big Four, remarked: "If the Inter-State Commerce Commission approves of pooling contracts and has the power to terminate them when they oppress the public, it would seem to me a wise thing to pass a law looking in that direction." Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western, said that a pooling law was absolutely necessary to the country in order that the Inter-State Commerce law can be carried out.

Thomas B. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western, said: "I believe the Foraker bill to be a good measure. Pooling with proper safeguards and Governmental restriction must be beneficial. It means the stability of rates, and such a measure would be of great benefit to the country."

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and formerly chief arbitrator of the trunk lines, said yesterday: "This bill, which is designed to amend the Inter-State Commerce law, has for some time been in process of careful preparation. It is by no means exclusively a railroad measure. It represents the work of years in the direction of revising and improving the law, determining doubtful questions of interpretation, and increasing its utility and efficiency. It was not drawn with any special reference to the recent decision under the anti-trust law, but it will remove the difficulties arising from that decision.

"Among other things the present bill aims at legalization of reasonable agreements between connecting and competing lines, subject to the closest scrutiny and control by the Inter-State Commerce Commission."

WESTERN ROAD OFFICERS MEET.

Will Assemble Again To-day to Consider Changes Made Necessary.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The executive officers of the Western roads met to-day to consider the changes made necessary by the abrogation of the association agreements. They took no action, and will meet again to-morrow.

It is the unanimous opinion of the higher officials of the Western roads that the organization shall be continued in force, although their powers will be limited as compared with what they were before the Supreme Court decision. There is no disposition on the part of the roads to keep the associations at work doing, under a verbal agreement, what they have up to now been doing under a written compact, and there is on all sides a desire to comply with the decision of the court. At the same time the roads have no intention of sitting down under the decision. They are getting ready to make a strong fight for the right to pool and to form traffic associations. The officials discussed all the phases of the case to-day, and it is likely that they will take some action to-morrow.

The Illinois roads are preparing to make a strong fight against the passage of the Bicycle Baggage bill, and they feel quite confident of defeating it. They rely on the support of the country members.

The "Monon's" Successor.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, known as the "Monon," went out of existence yesterday. Its successor is the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad, and the stockholders of this company elected these Directors yesterday: Samuel Thomas, John Greenough, John G. Moore, Edward R. Thomas, Gilbert H. Shaw, W. H. McDoel, James Murdock, Crawford Fairbanks, and V. T. Malott. The officers elected are: Samuel Thomas, President; W. H. McDoel, Vice President and General Manager; John A. Hilton, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; W. H. Lewis, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary; E. C. Fields, solicitor; George Kretzinger, general counsel.

Baltimore and Ohio Interest.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—It is announced that the following interest, amounting to $390,710, on the obligations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will be paid April 1: At London, through Brown, Shipley & Co., interest on the Philadelphia division bonds, $280,000. At New York, through J. P. Morgan & Co. and at the treasury for the receivers, interest on the Parkersburg branch loan, $60,000; At Baltimore, at the treasury for the receivers, the interest on the extended four per cent. bonds, $48,210; At Philadelphia, at the office of the Pittsburg Company of Pennsylvania, the interest on the Baltimore and Ohio equipment trust bonds, Series "A," $7,500.

RE-OPENING.

THEODORE B. STARR,

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

Alterations and improvements having been completed, business is resumed at the old address, 206 FIFTH AVENUE MADISON SQUARE, and 1,126 BROADWAY.

Entirely new Stocks of Bronzes, Clocks and Silverware are now offered.

Fine Pearls and Precious Stones, Watches, Clocks, Bronzes and Sterling Silverware.

MADISON SQUARE.

CONSENTED TO ARBITRATE.

BOARD OF DELEGATES MAY SETTLE THE COLUMBIA STRIKE.

Mason Builders Attempt to Organize Employers to End Sympathetic Strikes—Steamfitters Not Aggressive.

The Board of Walking Delegates is not anxious to take up the challenge of the Mason Builders' Association, and seems to be quite willing to submit to arbitration the general strike which it had ordered on the Columbia University buildings against the plumbers and in favor of the steamfitters.

Secretary Charles A. Cowen of the Mason Builders' Association said yesterday that the proposed fight against the Board of Walking Delegates did not imply that the agreement which the association had with the bricklayers was to be broken. The bricklayers did not belong to the Board of Walking Delegates. The Mason Builders' Association, he said, wished to substitute the system of arbitration in the place of sympathetic strikes, as practiced by the Board of Walking Delegates.

The Mason Builders' Association appointed a committee consisting of O. M. Eidlitz, C. T. Wills, and Hugh Getty, to see the other organizations of employers in the building trades and to arrange for a meeting to take measures for the abolition of sympathetic strikes.

The Mason Builders' Association does not recognize the Board of Walking Delegates. It will endeavor to establish boards of arbitration in all the trades of the building industry, and Mr. Cowen says that the Board of Walking Delegates will have to go out of existence, or try to keep itself up by ordering general strikes.

The strike on the Columbia University buildings, Mr. Cowen said, would not affect the contractors as much as the Board of Walking Delegates thought it would, because President Seth Low will give them additional time on their contracts. In response to this aggressive talk of Mr. Cowen, Chairman O'Brien of the Board of Walking Delegates said that the board had always been conservative, and its action was justified.

Secretary Gombers of the Master Steamfitters' Association denied yesterday that the employers had been taking on new men. The association had thus far, he said, had nothing to do with the mason builders, and it had not even been officially informed of the action taken Tuesday evening.

The committee of the Council of Conciliation and Mediation of which Bishop Potter is President, called on the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday afternoon. There were present Seth Low, Owen J. Kindelon, and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell.

Mr. Low made three propositions to the board: First, that the Council of Conciliation and Mediation had approved of the plan to arbitrate the dispute between the steam fitters and plumbers by a committee of three from each union; second, that the Board of Walking Delegates would declare the strike on Columbia University buildings off pending arbitration, and, third, that the new fight between the steam fitters and their employers be submitted to arbitration.

The board replied that it would call off the strike on the Columbia University buildings pending arbitration if the master steam fitters would declare the lockout of their men off.

The board appointed Delegates O'Brien, Pallas, and Whitford as a committee to meet a committee of the plumbers' committee at the See House in the evening, and arrange for arbitration. The conference was a long one, and those present declared that no statement would be given out last night.

CHARGED TO CIGARETTES.

Incendiary Miller's Confession—Seeks Jail as a Remedy.

Hugh C. Miller, the young man now under arrest for setting fire to the flat building at Vanderbilt Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last Monday, in which many lives were endangered, has made a written confession. Miller also admitted that he was responsible for the fire in Vanderbilt Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue, last Thursday. In his confession he says that about six years ago he was arrested on a charge similar to that on which he is now held, and that at that time he was prompted by an uncontrollable desire to destroy property. He served three years for his early crime, and since his release, he said, he had been beset by the same feelings.

In another part of his confession Miller said:

"When this feeling of a weak, unbalanced, and uncontrollable mind presents itself, I am totally helpless. I believe that the excessive smoking of cigarettes was the starting point in my mental downfall. I use three or four packages of cigarettes each day. I want to be placed where the temptation to injure my mind with tobacco will be taken away. My thoughts as to what ought to be done are clear, but I cannot carry them out."

District Attorney Backus said that for the best protection of the community, Miller should be locked up for the remainder of his life.

Libel Against the Oakes.

A libel against the clipper ship T. F. Oakes was filed yesterday in the United States District Court Clerk's office. The claims, amounting to $93,138, were held by Bodine & Lee, attorneys for Joseph Robinson, Samuel A. Fraser, Henry Gustavsen, Otto Sandstrom, Hans Arro, Gustav Anderson, Frank Weber, Frank Aotele, Albert Larssen, Christian Petersen, Edwin Frompoldt, and John Benson, members of the crew of the scurvy-stricken ship. These men claim damages for the failure of Capt. Reed to provide sufficient quantities of provisions and lime juice on the disastrous voyage of the vessel, which resulted in disabling the crew through scurvy. The Oakes was seized yesterday afternoon.

Hurt by a Cable Car.

William Plumb, a carpenter, sixty-three years old, of 473 Amsterdam Avenue, was knocked down and badly injured by a cable car on Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Plumb attempted to cross the avenue in front of a rapidly approaching uptown car, and in an instant was knocked over. The brakes were applied immediately, but when the car stopped, Plumb's head was against the front wheel, with his body tightly cramped under the front platform. He was taken out unconscious and did not recover consciousness when taken to Manhattan Hospital. The [illegible]

Found Dead in Her Home.

Margaret K. Caton, thirty-two years old, was found dead on the floor of her apartments, at 117 West Sixtieth Street, by her husband when he returned home last night. The woman had long been a sufferer from heart disease, and a physician who examined the body thought that death was due to that disease.

CHARGES FOR NEW PIERS

Steamship Companies Protest to the Mayor Against High Rates Fixed by Dock Commissioners.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT WITH THEM.

He Says the Time Is Coming When the City Will Be Obliged to Give Foreign Ships Dock Room Free of Cost.

A public conference was held in the Mayor's office yesterday in reference to the controversy between the Dock Commissioners and some of the transatlantic steamship lines over the proposed rentals for new piers in process of construction, between Gansevoort and West Eleventh Streets, on the North River. The Dock Commissioners want to charge more than the steamship companies want to pay. The companies in interest are the Cunard, White Star, and Wilson Lines.

Mayor Strong and City Chamberlain McCook represented the Sinking Fund Commissioners at the hearing. Others who participated were ex-Mayors Abram S. Hewitt and William R. Grace, President O'Brien and Commissioners Monks and Einstein of the Dock Commission, A. B. Boardman, Alexander E. Or

WANAMAKER'S

BROADWAY; FOURTH AVE; NINTH & TENTH STS.

FIRST VIEW PARIS COSTUMES

To-day's event will surpass in interest all exhibitions of Paris Dresses and Wraps as yet made this season, either here, or elsewhere in Paris or New York.

The show will be made in the crystal cases of the White Room on the second floor. All the Costumes heretofore shown in this room have been withdrawn.

Every Garment, each Costume and all the pieces of Lingerie are absolutely new, and are first exhibited to-day.

The following contribute Wraps and Dresses:

Pasqual
Calvayrac
Rouff
Lafferriere
Sara Mayer
Raffin
Hubert Riqueur
Stamler & Jeanne
Corne
Paquin

The following contribute Lingerie:

Levy Freres
Laurent
Rohaux
Corne

Students of style and women of taste will find this occasion extremely important.

It is in harmony with the Millinery Exhibition, that opened the Spring business of this store some days since.

This Exhibition will continue until the evening of Monday, April 5th.

For other store news of the day see the evening papers.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senate Adopts Senator Hoar's Amendment to the Arbitration Treaty in Executive Session.

VOTE FIFTY-FOUR TO THIRTEEN.

Senator Foraker's Amendments Providing for a Separate Tribunal to Try Each Case Adopted—Notice of a Substitute for the Entire Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate to-day began voting upon the miscellaneous amendments to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The proceedings were conducted in executive session, but it is understood they were confined almost exclusively to the numerous votes taken. The first roll call was upon Senator Hoar's amendment. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The final announcement was 54 to 13, but there had been four changes in favor of the amendment before this result was reached, making 17 votes originally cast in opposition. The text of this amendment is substantially as follows:

"Any difference which, in the judgment of either power, materially affects its honor or its domestic or foreign policy shall not be referred to arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement, nor shall any question as to the continuance in force of any treaty which has previously been made. It is further explicitly specified and agreed that all agreements entered into by the contracting parties under this treaty shall be signed by the President of the United States and receive the approval of the Senate by a two-thirds vote before it becomes binding upon either Great Britain or the United States."

The provision in regard to the continuance of existing treaties was inserted for the protection of the United States in connection with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The series of amendments offered by Senator Foraker were adopted. These amendments are to each article providing for a tribunal of arbitration, and declare that each case submitted to arbitration must be tried by a separate tribunal. The arbitrators appointed on the part of the United States are to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The Chilton amendment providing for the submission of all agreements to the Senate was laid on the table by a yea and nay vote, because, as was urged, the provision was practically included in the Hoar amendment. There were many Senators, however, who were of the opinion that the Chilton amendment was preferable on the point covered by it because more explicit and the vote was comparatively close, the majority against it being 7.

An amendment introduced by Senator Mills expunging the last half of article 6 of the treaty, invoking the good offices of other powers before resorting to war in case of failure to reach an agreement under the terms of the treaty, was also lost by a close margin.

A motion to omit all of article 8 was laid on the table by a more decided vote.

Senator Morgan presented a motion to strike out article 7, but withdrew it with notice that he would probably renew it to-morrow. Senator Hansbrough gave notice of a substitute for the entire treaty, which, he said, he would offer to-morrow in the shape of a resolution setting forth that while the United States accepts the doctrine of arbitration as wise and humane, the present treaty is not demanded by the exigencies of the times. Senator Hoar stated his purpose to make a point of order against the substitute when offered and there is no doubt it will be sustained.

When the Senate adjourned at 4 o'clock it was with the understanding that the final vote on amendments should be taken at 4 o'clock to-morrow. After this time no further amendments will be in order under the agreement of last week, but there is no date fixed for the final vote upon the treaty itself.

Senator Davis made an effort to secure unanimous consent to take the vote on either Friday or this week or Monday of next week, but Senator Stewart made objection.

One of the questions which it is considered is still left in doubt by the treaty is that as to what disposition is to be made of territorial claims, and it is possible that an amendment may be introduced to-morrow covering this point. The disposition is to refer to arbitration all claims for territory which belongs unquestionably to the United States or Great Britain, but to reserve those claims in regard to territory belonging to a foreign power in which either country may feel disposed to intervene.

FINAL DEBATES AND BALLOTS.

Dramatic Scenes in the House When the Ten Days' Battle Draws to a Close.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Voting on the Tariff bill did not begin until 3 o'clock this afternoon, but the galleries were crowded early to witness the manoeuvring leading up to the climax of the ten days' battle. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey were in their places when Speaker Reed called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Paragraph 66, making phenacetine, &c., dutiable at 8 cents an ounce, was stricken out on motion of Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania. This sends the articles in the paragraph to the basket clause making them dutiable at 25 per cent. Mr. Grosvenor offered a committee amendment, which was adopted, making the rate on dates and currants 2 cents per pound.

Mr. Grosvenor then presented the amendment fixing April 1 as the date on which the bill shall go into effect. The amendment in full was as follows:

"Sec. 27. That all articles mentioned in the several schedules of this act which shall be imported into the United States between the 1st day of April, 1897, and the date of passage of this act, which were not purchased and directed by the owner to be shipped for import into the United States by any citizen thereof prior to April 1, 1897, shall bear the same duties to be charged upon similar articles in this act, and such duties are hereby made alien upon such articles wherever and in whatsoever hands found, except in the hands of persons holding them for final consumption, and have no purpose to sell or part with the same or any part or product of the same, and except also in the hands of persons shown to have obtained such articles without notice of the provisions of the act; and any person, not a final consmer or holder, without notice, having obtained an interest in or possession of any such article or articles so subject to duty, except a common carrier or warehouse, shall be liable for the payment of such duties thereon and the same may be reserved with interest, but without penalty in an action or suit by the United States against such person or persons in any District of Circuit Court thereof. And all persons liable under this act for such duty or any part thereof in respect of any shipment, cargo, or lot of any article or articles, may be joined in the same action for recovery without regard to mutuality or nature of interest or defenses, and such joint or several judgments or decrees may be rendered therein, including the enforcement of any such lien as justice and equality may require. In every such case the process of the court in the district where the action or suit is brought, and where one defendant resides and is served, shall run to and may be served on any defendant in any of the districts. It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe and enforce suitable regulations to carry out the provisions of this section, including the retention in the bonded warehouses of the United States or any other place where such goods are deposited or samples of such goods until required for evidence on any such trial."

The Amendment Out of Order.

Mr. Bailey made the point that the amendment was out of order. Mr. Sherman, who was in the chair, asked the grounds upon which the point of order was made. Mr. Bailey said he took it for granted that the chair understood it was obviously out of order, but Mr. Sherman pleaded perfect ignorance, and Mr. Bailey proceeded to argue that the amendment could not be held in order after the amendment of Mr. Dockery relating to the suspension of rules on articles had been declared out of order.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee made the additional point of order that the amendment regulated the practice of the courts, and, therefore, was not in order on this bill. Mr. Bailey denied that the amendment had been ratified by the full committee.

Mr. Dingley put an end to the discussion by saying that, as there was a question about the facts, and as he had not himself been present at the meeting of the committee, the amendment would be withdrawn. "I give notice," he said smiling, as he surveyed the other side, "that there will be a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee at 10:55 o'clock.

Mr. Brown (Rep., Mass.,) declared that the high duty on currants would strike a blow at Greece, now struggling so manfully against superior odds. Mr. Dingley said that this was the same duty imposed by Great Britain.

Dockery Offers an Amendment.

When the members of the Ways and Means Committee filed back Mr. Grosvenor again sent up the amendment fixing the date on which the bill was to go into effect, saying he was "directed by the committee" to do so. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) immediately offered as an amendment als proviso to suspend the duties on articles controlled by trusts.

Mr. Dingley made the point that the amendment was not germane, and Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) attempted to make a point against the original amendment, but the latter was informed that his point came too late, an amendment to the amendment having already been submitted. The Chair sustained the point of order.

An arrangement was made by which fifteen minutes on a side should be allowed for debating this proposition. Mr. Grosvenor remarked that on this subject he planted himself on the conclusions of Judge Cooley, in his work on constitutional law in the chapter entitled "Retrospective Law." Judge Cooley contended that there was no doubt of the right of the Legislature to enact retrospective legislation, if that power was not forbidden. The constitutional limitation was that Congress should have no right to pass a bill of attainder and ex-post facto law, and Section 10 provided that no State should pass an ex-post facto law or a law impairing the obligations of contracts. It was plain that the Constitution intended to deny this right to the States, and by implication retain it in Congress.

Mr. Grosvenor's strongest point was made in connection with the present tariff law, which bore date of Aug. 1, 1894, but was not finally enacted until twenty-eight days later. Although this was unintentional, the Supreme Court had held that it was retrospective. The income tax, although it had been held unconstitutional, (not on that point, however,) levied on every dollar held on the 1st of the preceding January. Whisky in bond, manufactured under the ninety-cent tax, under the operation of that bill paid 20 cents additional.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) contended that the Supreme Court decision in the case involving the Wilson law, in which the opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, decided exactly contrary to the contention of Mr. Grosvenor.

Mr. Greene (Pop., Neb.,) said that it was merely a common-sense statement that two laws could not be in effect at the same time. "This amendment is an attempt to repeal the Wilson law before the Dingley law is enacted," he said. The Supreme Court had decided in the case quoted that this could not be done.

"If you are going to make this law take effect to-morrow, why not say to-day?" demanded Mr. Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) "or why not the day the McKinley law was repealed?" The real purpose, he added, was to check all imports so long as the bill was pending before Congress, if that should be until next March.

To Live Under Different Laws.

The debate on the amendment was concluded by Mr. Bailey, who said: "Mr. Grosvenor fails to distinguish between the power of Congress to pass retroactive laws, and to put two inconsistent laws in action at the same time. The proposition of the Ways and Means Committee is that the Congress shall have the power to compel the people of the United States to live at the same time under two different and conflicting laws. Even if by some strange decision of a court Congress could exercise that power it would not be wise to exercise it. You propose to put the people under laws that are yet in the unfathomable wisdom of the United States Senate."

The debate having been ended, Mr. Grosvenor proposed an amendment to the amendment, which was that the lien imposed on goods by this act imported between April 1 and the enactment of the act should be only to the amount of the excess of the duties of this act over the Wilson act.

The amendment to the amendment was adopted. The vote was then taken by tellers on the original amendment, fixing April 1 as the date on which the bill was to go into effect, and it was adopted—150 to 120.

Mr. Lanham (Dem., Texas,) said, after the announcement of the result of the vote, which he characterized as the "crowning infamy" of the bill, that he thought it an appropriate time to move to strike out the enacting clause. The Chair ruled that the motion was not then in order.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill, but he had not completed a single page before motions to "strike out the last" and the "last two words" were again forthcoming, and made the ground of five-minute speeches.

Mr. Hartman (Silver Rep., Mon.,) declared that if this bill became a law it would be by the co-operation of an anti-gold-standard majority in the Senate. The silver Republicans of the United States, he said, favored adequate protection. He thought some of the Democrats had made a mistake in emphasizing the tariff issue. It was not a battle of the schedules; it was the battle of the standards.

Mr. Pierce (Dem., Tenn.,) repudiated the Democrats on his side who were selfishly seeking protection for themselves.

Protest of a Republican.

William Alden Smith (Rep., Mich.,) protested because opportunity had not been accorded to amend the bill in any of its schedules, notwithstanding the assurance given at the opening of the debate. But he was a protectionist and would vote for the bill.

The debate was suspended for a few minutes while the committee rose for the purpose of allowing Mr. King of Utah to take the oath of office.

Mr. Dolliver explained that there was a duty on binding twine as against Canada, our only competitor in the article. Cotton ties had been placed on the dutiable list, he said, because it had been demonstrated that the protection of our manufacturers lowered the price of cotton ties.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) delared that the bill was the child of the Ways and Means Committee, not the result of the careful, painstaking deliberation of the House, because there had been no time given to go over it by sections and make amendments.

"If this bill was to become a law in the precise terms in which it will pass this House, I would hesitate to give it my support," he said, but because he believed the Senate would make it a consistent protection measure, he proposed to vote for it.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) said if he could have his way, he would pull down the Custom Houses. If Charles Dickens could revisit the globe, he would select a member of the Ways and Means Committee for the Artful Dodger in "Oliver Twist."

Fifteen minutes before 3 o'clock Mr. McMillin of Tennessee was recognized for five minutes to close the debate for his side. He briefly reviewed the "extraordinary" methods by which the bill was being brought to a vote. He charged that amendments were cut off, because the leaders of the majority feared that they might be crushed by their own cohorts. "I defy you now," he said, "to give us an opportunity to amend the sugar schedule, which was framed to protect the biggest trust in the country, and to-day you crowned the infamy of the bill by making it retroactive."

Mr. McMillin concluded by having read at the Clerk's desk the words of Speaker Reed, then in the opposition, on the occasion of the passage of the Wilson law. "With those words," said he, "I let the bill go forth to the just execration of a robbed and outraged people." [Democratic applause.]

Dingley Closes the Debate.

Mr. Dingley then took the floor and closed the debate in a ten-minute speech. In calm words he spoke of the extr ordinary circumstances which produced the exigency which Congress had been called in extra session to meet. There might be some little dissatisfaction with rates, but he assured his colleagues and the country that he felt confident the bill would accomplish the purpose for which it was framed.

When the hammer fell, at exactly 3 o'clock, the Republicans gave their leader a ringing round of applause, which was taken up by the galleries. The committee rose, and the bill and pending amendments were reported to the House by Mr. Sherman, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Bailey demanded a separate vote on the amendment fixing to-morrow as the date on which the bill shall go into effect.

The other amendments were adopted in gross with only formal opposition. A roll call was demanded on the excepted amendment, and it was adopted, 200 to 140. The combined opposition of Democrats, Populists, and Silverites voted against the amendment, except Mr. Newlands, (Silverite, Nevada,) who voted for it, and Messrs. Hartman, (Silverite, Mon.,) Jones, (Fusionist, Washington,) Martin, (Pop., N. C.,) Shafroth, (Silverite, Col.,) Shuford, (Pop., N. C.,) and Strowd, (Pop., N. C.,) who did not vote. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, after which Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) offered the motion of the minority to recommit the bill with instructions. Contrary to the general expectation, no point of order was raised against the motion. Mr. Dingley, however, immediately demanded the previous question on the motion, which was ordered, and without debate or explanation the vote was taken upon it by yeas and nays.

The Roll Called on the Bill.

The motion to recommit was lost—148 to 196. The Republicans voted solidly against the motion, and the combined opposition, with the exception of Mr. Newlands, for it. Mr. Hartman, Mr. Jones of Washington, Mr. Martin of North Carolina, Mr. Shafroth of Colorado, Mr. Shuford, and Mr. Strowd of North Carolina, who did not take part in the preceding votes, were recorded in favor of the motion. The roll call on the passage of the bill was then taken, and was followed with intense interest. Not a break occurred in the Republican ranks. Five Democrats—Messrs. Meyer, Broussard, and Davey of Louisiana, and Kleberg and Slayden of Texas—voted with the majority. Mr. Howard of Alabama was the only Populist who voted for the bill, but twenty-one of the Populists, Fusionists, and Silverites declined to record themselves either way. Before announcing the result of the vote, the Speaker directed his name to be called.

"Mr. Reed!" shouted the Clerk.

"Aye," replied the speaker.

The Republicans applauded vigorously, and, when the Speaker announced the result, "yeas, 205; nays, 122; present and not voting, 21, and so the bill is passed," the Republicans rose en masse and cheered. The galleries joined in the demonstration. Immediately afterward, on Mr. Dingley's motion, the House adjourned until Saturday.

CONTROVERSY OVER COMMITTEES.

Democrats Object to Republican Action on Post Office Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The disorganized condition of the Senate committees formed the subject of a spirited controversy in the Senate in executive session to-day.

Senator Wolcott, as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, attempted to secure consideration of the nomination of L. C. Dana to be Postmaster at Colorado Springs, his committee having passed favorably upon this nomination. Senator Gorman objected on the ground that the committee was incompetent to act because of the numerous vacancies existing.

This objection precipitated a debate, in which some rather sharp language was used on both sides, the Republicans contending for the regularity of the report and the Democrats criticising it as irregular and illegal.

Senator Gorman extended his objection so as to include all reports from the Post Office Committee. This objection applies to Messrs. Bristow and Shallenberger, the nominees, respectively, for the offices of Fourth and Second Assistant Postmasters General.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Criddler of West Virginia for Third Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania—PENROSE A. McLAIN.

Third Assistant Secretary of State—THOMAS W. CRIDLER of West Virginia.

Attorney of the United States, Eastern District of Arkansas—JACOB TRIEBER.

Marshal of the United States, Eastern District of Arkansas—HENRY M. COOPER.

Agent Sisseton Indian Agency, South Dakota—NATHAN P. JOHNSON.

Lieutenant Commander ALBERT H. COUDEN to be Postmaster in the navy.

Postmaster at Ocean Grove, N. J.—WILLIAM H. HAMILTON.

Editor and Librarian, New York Agricultural and Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.—FRANK H. HALE of Washington, D. C.

RIGHTS OF HEBREW-AMERICANS.

Inquiry Concerning Their Treatment by the Russian Government.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts to-day introduced the following resolution in the House:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to demand from the Russian Government that the same rights be given to Hebrew-American citizens in the matter of passports as now are accorded to all other classes of American citizens, and also to inform the House of Representatives whether any American citizens have been ordered to be expelled from Russia or forbidden the exercise of ordinary privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants because of their religion."

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—JOSEPH L. BRISTOW of Kansas.

Commissioner of Pensions—HENRY CLAY EVANS of Tennessee.

First Assistant Secretary of the Interior—THOMAS RYAN of Topeka, Kan.

Public Printer—FRANK W. PALMER of Illinois.

Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Massachusetts—JAMES D. GILL.

Pettigrew Will Attack Trusts.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Pettigrew to-day prepared an amendment to the Tariff bill to admit free of duty any article that is in any way controlled by trusts.

DELAY IN MR. WHITE'S CASE.

Unaccountable Delay in Sending the New York Man's Nomination to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The non-appearance to-day of the nomination of Andrew D. White to be Ambassador to Germany has led some of the impatient people about Washington to indulge in conjecture.

Two reasons have been ascribed for the delay. One is that the President has changed his mind about the appointment of Mr. White, and that he is inclined to choose ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota. Minnesota men who are acquainted with the political strife in that State say that Merriam would not consent to be sent to the Senate for the office of Ambassador, for the reason that Senator Davis would never permit him to be confirmed.

Another reason attributed to account for the non-appearance of Mr. White's name on the bulletins from the White House is that the President contemplates sending Mr. Herbert W. Bowen of New York, now Consul at Barcelona, as Minister to Spain. A gentleman well acquainted with the customs of the diplomatic service says that this would not be regarded by Spain as a compliment. Not that the selection of a man who had shown some resolution and patriotism in trying conditions would be offensive, but because it is not customary to raise a Consul to the diplomatic service in a country to which he has been accredited as a Consul. Mr. Bowen might be sent to some other country as a Secretary of Legation, or even as a Chargé d'Affaires and Minister resident, but it would be a departure from custom to advance a Consular officer, holding no diplomatic rank whatever to Minister, without transfer.

Senator Platt is quoted as having dropped some words suggesting the doubtfulness of Mr. White's appointment. One reporter concluded, from the fact that he "wore a troubled look" on leaving the White House this afternoon, that Mr. White's nomination would not be made. It is learned that the Department of State dropped some intimation to Germany of the intention to send Mr. White to Berlin, and that the reply had already been received that Mr. White would be satisfactory to Germany.

It is learned that the delay in the case of Mr. White is not to be attributed to any change of purpose on the part of the President. The nomination may go in to-morrow or even later, but there is yet no reason for believing that he will not get the place.

COST OF MOB VIOLENCE.

President McKinley Furnishes a Statement of Recent Indemnities.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the information recently requested in a Senate resolution as to the sums paid as indemnity to aliens for injuries caused by mob violence. It shows that $147,748 was paid to the Chinese Minister on April 16, 1887, as indemnity for the mob attacks on the Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyoming. The payment had been authorized by Congress. Again on Jan. 11, 1889, the Chinese Minister was paid $276,619 for losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects in the United States.

On April 12, 1892, Secretary Blaine paid $24,330 to the Chargé d'Affaires of Italy, as indemnity for the massacre of Italian prisoners at New Orleans on March 14, 1891. This amount was paid, by direction of the President, out of the emergency fund of the State Department. The deficiency appropriation bill of last year directed a number of specific payments for indemnity, viz.: To the Italian Government, for three Italians killed in Colorado, $10,000; to Great Britain, for James Baine, injured by a mob in Louisiana, $1,000; for Frederick B. Dawson and family, for injuries inflicted in Nebraska, $2,800; to Germany, to indemnify citizens for losses, $2,000.

The report adds that in none of these cases has the Government been reimbursed by the State where the mob violence occurred.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

EXQUISITE SPRING FANCIES.
FACTORY PRICES.

FOR THE BICYCLING MEN

Some of the Sanctions That Have Been Granted by the Racing Board.

NEW YORK'S HANDICAPPER.

A. G. Batchelder to Make the Allotments in This State, While John C. Wetmore Will Again Serve in New Jersey.

In this week's bulletin of the Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, issued yesterday, is contained the list of appointments of handicappers and some of the principal sanctions for race meets already granted but now published for the first time.

The appointments of special interest to the cyclists in this vicinity are those of the officials for this State and New Jersey. A. G. Batchelder is reappointed to make the New York allotments, while the work in New Jersey will be done by John C. Wetmore, last season's handicapper. The selection of these men for a second term is an evidence of their ability and popularity. Some of the sanctions granted are as follows: Charles C. Lister, (Crescent Wheelmen,) Plainfield, N. J., May 31; Harrisburg Wheel Club, Harrisburg, Penn., date changed from May 29 and July 3 to May 29 and July 5; Harrisburg Cycle Track Association, Harrisburg, Penn., July 3 and Sept. 4; J. E. Carson, Charlotte, N. C., May 20 and 21; West End Wheelmen, Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 31; South End Wheelmen, Philadelphia, Penn., June 26; Rock Hill Athletic Association, Rock Hill, S. C., May 18; R. T. Gallagher, Worcester, Mass., May 31 and July 5; Bostonian Cycle Club, Cambridge, Mass., May 19; Rose of New England Wheel Club, Norwich, Conn., May 31, July 5 and Sept. 6; Worcester Agricultural Society, Worcester, Mass., Aug. 31; Press Cycling Club, Cambridge, Mass., Sept 6; Seventh Regiment Athletic Association, New York, N. Y., April 3; Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., New York, N. Y., April 10; West Side Athletic Club, Company K, Ninth Regiment, New York, N. Y., April 21; John R. Briggs, Fonda, N. Y., May 29 and May 31; C. A. Bowen, Elmira, N. Y., May 31 and July 5; Parkside Wheel Club, Buffalo, N. Y., May 31; Davy Crockett Hook and Ladder Company, Poughkeepsie, May 31; Newburg Wheelmen, Newburg, N. Y., May 31; Poughkeepsie Bicycle Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 5; Press Cycle Club, Buffalo, N. Y., July 5; Riverside Wheelmen, New York, N. Y., July 31; Albany Bicycle Club, Albany, N. Y., Aug. 21 and Aug. 28; Kanaweola Cycling Club, Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 6; Poughkeepsie Bicycle Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 6; Newburg Wheelmen, Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 6; Quaker City Wheelmen, Philadelphia, Penn., June 5; Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark, N. J., July 5; Young Men's Social Club, Westfield, Mass., May 31.

Notice is contained in the bulletin of the suspension of "Jimmy" Michael, pending the settlement of a ruling against the little Welshman by the National Cyclists' Union of England.

BUGLES OF THE BICYCLISTS.

Police to be Instructed About the Rights of Riders.

The Police Commissioners received a visit yesterday from a party of prominent wheelmen in relation to the blowing of bugles and the ringing of bells by cyclists. It appears that parties of wheelmen having official buglers have been called to account for alleged violations of an ordinance prohibiting the blowing of bugles. There is no law against such an act so long as it does not become a public nuisance, and knowing this, the Committee on Rights and Legislation of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York called upon the Commissioners to explain matters.

In the party were James O'Neill, Chairman of the committee; Magistrate C. E. Simms, Jr., who is President of the associated clubs; John Frick, and several others. These men were able to tell the Commissioners of their own knowledge of police interference which was wholly uncalled for and unwarranted.

In detailing their case, the wheelmen referred to the bugling heard in coaching parties, which, they declared, was very much louder and, as a rule, much more frequently heard than the occasional call of the cycling bugler.

After listening to all that the cyclists had to say on the subject, the Commissioners informed their visitors that they were glad the matter had been so clearly stated, and announced that the police would be immediately notified to closely observe the ordinances having any bearing on the doings of cyclists, and to be particular about not infringing on the rights of wheelmen in the public streets.

Meeting of the Consulate.

The meeting of the Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen last evening, held for the purpose of devising new plans for carrying on the work toward securing conveniences for cyclists, was in session until a late hour. Secretary Frobisher said nothing would be given out for publication until to-day. He intimated that plans were on foot for the organization of a very large body of wheelmen in this city, and that the move was a very important one. I. B. Potter, President of the league, was among those present. He outlined a plan for the proposed organization, and, it was said, it met with much favor. J. B. Townsend, Senior Consul of the Consulate, presided.

Long Island Wheelmen Happy.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 31.—The cyclists living in this section are rejoicing today over the completion of the special path between this place and Westhampton. Over $200 was expended in the construction of the wheelway, all of the money being obtained by popular subscription. The Ladies' Bicycle Club of Westhampton is preparing for a parade over the path in celebration of the completion of the work.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have a photograph run to Coney Island on Sunday. En route a group picture will be taken of the party.

Officers for the Good Roads Association of Hudson County will be elected at the meeting of the organization to be held at the Catholic Club, in Jersey City, on April 9.

If the Park Commissioners should refuse to allow Riverside Drive to be used for a road race on May 29 the Associated Cycling Clubs will probably decide their American Cycling Derby on Staten Island.

The annual entertainment of the Kings County Wheelmen at Germania Hall, Brooklyn, last night, was largely attended. After a vaudeville performance there was dancing, in which a large number took part.

A new track will offer special inducements for cycle racing at Asbury Park this season. It will take the place of the old course on the grounds of the Athletic Association where the National meet was held two years ago.

In the match games of pool between the Kings County Wheelmen and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, picked teams representing each side, the former's players are away ahead. After Tuesday's games the Kings County men had 329 points to the good.

The Brooklyn Cycle Board of Trade will hold a meeting this evening at the rooms of the Good Roads Association in Bedford Avenue. The show recently held by the board in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory will be discussed and all claims settled.

Capt. McNamara of the Park Police of Brooklyn has increased the number of bicycle police for Eastern Parkway and the cycle path from three to five. Particular attention will be paid to scorchers this season, orders having been given to stop the dangerous practice at all hazards.

The St. Luke Cyclers, having quarters in Greenwich Street, near Christopher, have elected the following officers: Captain—W. J. Graham; First Lieutenant—W. G. Kohler; Second Lieutenant—J. B. Brow; Sergeant—W. Foulkes; Gugler—Edward Stone; Color Bearer—A. T. Yates; Secretary—W. H. Latham.

To-morrow evening the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City will hold their annual election at the clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue. The regular nominees for the leading offices are: For President—Floyd Vail; Vice President—Charles V. Tuthill; Secretary—Howard M. Storer; Treasurer—Frank E. Price.

Decoration Day will be a memorable one in this vicinity so far as race meets are concerned. Four big tournaments are scheduled to take place at near-by points in New Jersey, not to mention several booked for the Metropolitan district in this State. One of the largest meets will probably be that of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, which will be held at Waverly on the fair grounds track.

The independent ticket of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, announced yesterday, is headed by the regular nominee for President, a fact which assures the election of George T. Stebbins. William R. Snedeker, who is also the regular candidate for Treasurer, is another on the new ticket. As it stands the latter is made up as follows: For President—George T. Stebbins; Vice President—Newton D. Alling; Secretary—Mark O. Malmer; Treasurer—William R. Snedeker; Board of Governors—Waldo E. Fuller, E. Lamber Hall, and H. W. Horton. The election will take place on April 13.

Commissioners Sheffield, Sturgis, and La Grange were yesterday made honorary members of the New York Firemen's Cycle Club. The Commissioners had just opened the meeting when Engineer Root of Engine No. 51 and Capt. Quinn of Engine No. 29 entered the board room and presented them with silver badges and certificates of membership in the club. President Sheffield then made a speech and said that the board approved of the cycle club, as it promoted friendly feeling and good fellowship. Both he and Commissioner Sturgis, he said, rode wheels, and would be pleased to turn out with the men on one of their runs. Commissioner La Grange said that he did not own a wheel, but that he would have to learn, now that he was a member of the cycle club.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought,* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY. 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Opened the Ball Season.

A lively and interesting game of baseball was played yesterday afternoon on the Ohio Field, University Heights, between the New York University team and the team of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. There were about 200 persons on the grounds when the game was called at 4 o'clock. The playing, however, was somewhat one-sided, the University boys getting in some excellent work in the first inning, which seemed to discourage their visitors somewhat. The score was 9 to 3 in favor of the University boys.

Princeton, 24; Rutgers, 4.

PRINCETON, March 31.—Princeton played her opening baseball game of the season to-day with Rutgers College. Score by innings:

Princeton	5	3	0	4	6	6	—24
Rutgers	1	1	0	1	0	1	— 4

Batteries—Rutgers, Mahn and Scudder; Princeton, Kafer and Altman, Wilson and Hillebrand. Hits—Princeton, 13; Rutgers, 5. Errors—Princeton, 2; Rutgers, 7. Umpire—Mr. Earle.

Meeting of the Jockey Club.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting yesterday at the office of the club, 173 Fifth Avenue. The following list of racing officials, appointed for the Spring meeting of the Washington Jockey Club, were approved: W. S. Vosburgh, handicapper; C. McDowell, judge; C. T. Pettingill, starter; Thomas M. Draney, timer, and H. G. Crickmore, clerk of the course. S. S. Howland was appointed official Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the meeting. To the Queens County Jockey Club was granted permission to commence its Spring meeting on April 27, instead of April 28, as originally arranged.

Caution! Many unscrupulous dealers are selling ordinary Glauber Salt, or a mixture of Seidlitz Powder and Salt, under the name of "German Salt," "Sprudel Salt," "Artificial Sprudel Salt," or under other similar names, upon the reputation of the genuine products of the Carlsbad Springs. The public is warned against the purchase of any of these imitations. The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is produced from the Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad, under the direct supervision of the City Council. Each bottle bears the seal of the City of Carlsbad and the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents for the United States," on every bottle. None other is genuine.

The Common Council of the City of Carlsbad,
LUDWIG SCHAFFLER, *Mayor.*

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

EASTER STYLES.
NOW READY.
Derbys at $3.00 and $4.00

FIVE STORES ON BROADWAY:
199, 299, 605, 1197, 1361.
Brooklyn Store: 371 FULTON ST., Opposite City Hall.

FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

HIRES
Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Contests Made Through the Rain on a Sloppy Track.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Weather rainy, track sloppy.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile and twenty yards. Jack The Jew, 94 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 10, won; Bird Catcher, 81, (Coley,) 10 to 1, second; Little Tom, 84, (Songer,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Trixie, Prytania, and Davezac also ran. John Hickey was left at the post. Bird Catcher, 3 to 1, place.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Senator Penrose, 90 pounds, (Songer,) 7 to 2, won; Moralist, 93, (Higgins,) 10 to 1, second; Styx, 96, (Campbell,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:34½. Ilia, Hardenburg, Pat Morrissey, Old Dominion, Vencedor, and Montello also ran. Moralist, 3 to 1, place.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, one mile and twenty yards. Ben Waddell, 96 pounds, (Campbell,) 3 to 1, won; Jim Hogg, 91, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, second; Judge Steadman, 97, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Linette, Brakeman, Alva, and Lizzie Mac also ran. Jim Hogg, 7 to 10, place.

FOURTH RACE.—New Louisiana Jockey Club Handicap; $1,000; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Irish Lady, 105 pounds, (Dorsey,) 3 to 1, won; Donna Rita, 90, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5, second; Paladin, 110, (R. Williams,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Marquise, Paul Pry, Percy, and Bell of Killarney also ran. No place odds on Donna Rita.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Henrica, 108 pounds, (Caywood,) 7 to 10, won; Prince Proverb, 99, (Clay,) 8 to 1, second. Ol

A GIANT AMONG WARSHIPS

The First-Class Battleship Iowa Arrives at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from Philadelphia.

PREPARING FOR HER TRIAL.

Incidents of the Run from Cramps' Shipyard to This Port—Contract Calls for a Speed of Sixteen Knots.

The first-class battleship Iowa, which left Cramps' shipyard, in Philadelphia, Monday, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday morning. The ship anchored off Tompkinsville Tuesday evening and came up to the yard about 8 o'clock, answering salutes on the way with hoarse wails from her siren. She is on her way to Boston, where, after taking on the official board, she will make her final trial trip off the Massachusetts and Maine coast.

The Iowa was ordered to the yard for the double purpose of testing the new dry dock and having her hull scraped and painted in order to secure the best results on her trial trip. She will be floated into the dock on high tide at 8 o'clock this morning. According to the programme announced at the yard, she will leave for Boston Saturday afternoon. On Monday she will steam over the official course from Cape Ann, Mass., to Cape Porpoise, Me.

On Tuesday there will be a general overhauling of the ship and machinery, and on Wednesday the trial will take place. At a recent trial, the battleship attained a speed of 16.25 knots. Her contract obligation is 16 knots, and for each quarter knot over the Cramps will receive a bonus of $50,000. Her builders believe she will reach 17 knots over the navy course. This is the last of the warships for which a bonus will be offered.

The Iowa left her pier at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock Monday morning. The usual difficulty of getting over the shoals near Reedy Island involved a delay until 6 o'clock in the evening, and the intervening time was utilized in the adjustment of the compasses. She anchored at the Brown Shoals, five miles inside the Capes, at 11 o'clock Monday night, and at 6 the next morning weighed anchor and pointed her nose to sea.

The capes were rounded a half hour later, and the Iowa made for the southwest lightship, off Five-Fathom Bank. The morning was consumed by the speed tests, and at 12:15 o'clock she headed up the coast, doing a steady 14 knots all the way to Sandy Hook. Here a pilot was taken aboard, and the Iowa entered the harbor about two-thirds of the way up the main channel and just outside the Narrows the first difficulty of the trip was encountered, and that was a trifling one. The Iowa's starboard bow struck Can Buoy No. 6 a glancing blow, and the anchor chain of the buoy became entangled in the propeller blades. It took an hour's work to get the buoy free, and then she was cast adrift. No damage was done to the Iowa.

The Iowa was given three runs between the lightships off the Five-Fathom Bank yesterday morning. This is a distance of 11.125 knots, and the trials were made under forced draught, with ordinary coal. The speed obtained on the first and second legs was 15.30 knots an hour, but on the third she spurted up to 15.75. The sea was as smooth as an inland lake, and there was no vibration whatever.

The Iowa is admitted to be the most formidable battleship in the navy. She is described as a sea-going battleship, to distinguish her from coast-line battleships, such as the Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana. Her dimensions are: Length, 360 feet; displacement, 11,410 tons; coal capacity, 1,780 tons. On her water line she has a belt of armor 14 inches thick, 10 inches above and 3 inches over the engines and boilers. The armament consists of four twelve-inch guns in barbette, a secondary battery of eight eight-inch guns, six four-inch quick-firing guns, twenty six-pounders, six one-pounders, four Gatling guns, and six torpedo tubes. Her crew comprises 490 officers and men.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 31.—Patrick Harrigan of Dorset, Vt., was injured fatally yesterday by being struck by a New York Central and Hudson River Railroad freight train near Fonda.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., March 31.—Mabel Conover, the seven-year-old daughter of George L. Conover, a resident of this village, was killed this morning by a train on the Newark Division of the Erie Railroad.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 31.—Phebe Sutliff, eighteen years old, granddaughter of ex-Sheriff Sutliff, shot herself last night, after having quarreled with her lover. She probably will die.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31.—William Hamlin, President of the American Glucose Company, has decided to remove the general offices of the company from Peoria, Ill., to Buffalo. The change will be made in April.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 31.—Augustus Oepen, a German mechanic, was shot by his wife to-night, and seriously wounded. Oepen was reproving his wife for her alleged evil habits, and attempted to compel her to stay at home.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 31.—The great log jam at Hadley was started last night, and moved forward without doing damage. All danger is passed, and the upper Hudson River is now clear of obstructions. The logs were piled forty to sixty feet in the air.

BOSTON, March 31.—Dr. B. E. Cotting, for fifty-five years Curator of the Lowell Institute, resigned his position to-day, and W. T. Sedgewick, Professor of Biology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and consulting member of the State Board of Health, will be his successor.

BROCKTON, Mass., March 31.—Edward Finley and T. J. Murphy of the firm of Murphy & Finley were arraigned in the police court to-day, charged with setting fire to their shoe factory here March 22. The factory was insured in the Madgeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The last two nights' frosts have seriously damaged the fruit crop. Prunes and apples were not sufficiently advanced to receive so much harm as apricots and almonds, which, in many sections, were destroyed. Peach trees and vines were injured to some extent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific Slope has decided to end the local insurance war, and restore the rates which went to pieces three years ago. These old rates will stand only until they can be readjusted to suit the changed conditions of various localities.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—President Isaac E. Emerson of the National Association of Naval Militia of the United States has given notice that June 17 and 18 have been fixed as the date for the annual meeting of the organization. The meeting will be held in Boston on board the United States ship Minnesota.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 31.—The Keystone Slate Company of Chapman's Quarries has biasted the largest solid piece of slate known to the industry. The block measured 67 feet in length, 14 feet deep, and 13½ feet in width, and contained 12,663 cubic feet. It weighs 22,127,384 pounds, or nearly 1,064 tons.

BOSTON, March 31.—Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court to-day granted a motion for a rehearing of the case of Erwin Davis vs. Andrew J. Davis, Jr., and others, a branch of the interminable will contest over the property of Andrew J. Davis of Montana. This suit was brought for the purpose of restraining a distribution of the estate.

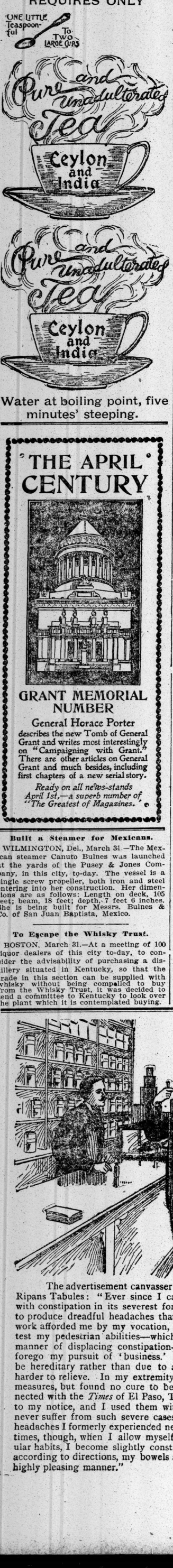
ST. PAUL, Minn., March 31.—The Grand Jury has returned an indictment against William Dawson, Jr., cashier of the failed Bank of Minnesota, charging him with falsifying the records of the bank in charging an item of $100,000 against the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago when, in fact, that bank owed the Bank of Minnesota nothing.

Punched the Man and Fainted.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 31.—William Henry Walker, formerly a member of the American Volunteers, this evening affronted Elizabeth Evans, a young soldier of the Volunteers. In her anger the young woman dragged Walker from the armory and gave him several good blows in the face. Then she fainted. She was carried into the armory and revived. Walker disappeared.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA

REQUIRES ONLY



Water at boiling point, five minutes' steeping.

"THE APRIL" CENTURY

GRANT MEMORIAL NUMBER

General Horace Porter describes the new Tomb of General Grant and writes most interestingly on "Campaigning with Grant." There are other articles on General Grant and much besides, including first chapters of a new serial story.

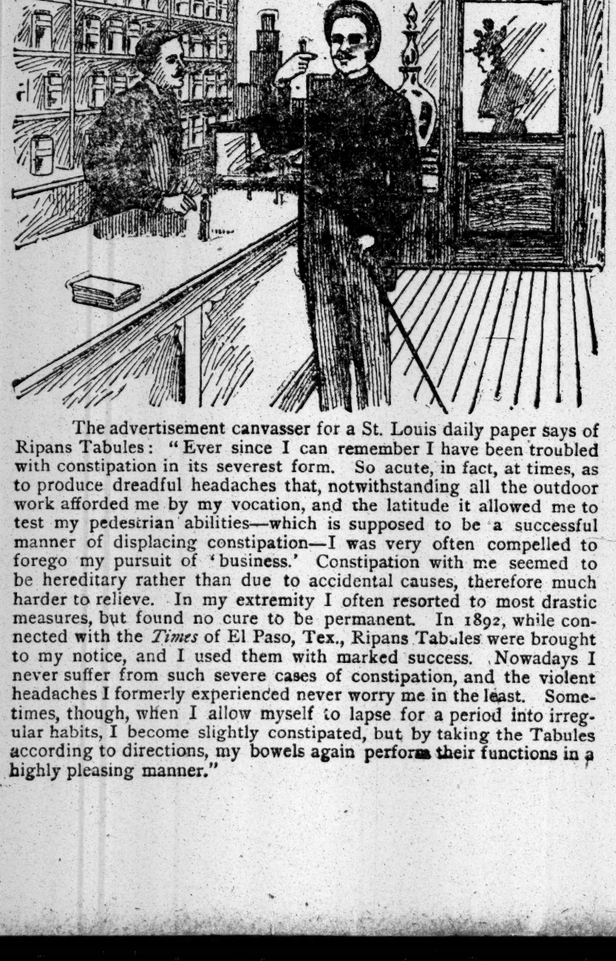
Ready on all news-stands April 1st,—a superb number of "The Greatest of Magazines."

Built a Steamer for Mexicans.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 31.—The Mexican steamer Canuto Bulnes was launched at the yards of the Pusey & Jones Company, in this city, to-day. The vessel is a single screw propeller, both iron and steel entering into her construction. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 105 feet; beam, 18 feet; depth, 7 feet 6 inches. She is being built for Messrs. Bulnes & Co. of San Juan Baptista, Mexico.

To Escape the Whisky Trust.

BOSTON, March 31.—At a meeting of 100 liquor dealers of this city to-day, to consider the advisability of purchasing a distillery situated in Kentucky, so that the trade in this section can be supplied with whisky without being compelled to buy from the Whisky Trust, it was decided to send a committee to Kentucky to look over the plant which it is contemplated buying.



The advertisement canvasser for a St. Louis daily paper says of Ripans Tabules: "Ever since I can remember I have been troubled with constipation in its severest form. So acute, in fact, at times, as to produce dreadful headaches that, notwithstanding all the outdoor work afforded me by my vocation, and the latitude it allowed me to test my pedestrian abilities—which is supposed to be a successful manner of displacing constipation—I was very often compelled to forego my pursuit of 'business.' Constipation with me seemed to be hereditary rather than due to accidental causes, therefore much harder to relieve. In my extremity I often resorted to most drastic measures, but found no cure to be permanent. In 1892, while connected with the *Times* of El Paso, Tex., Ripans Tabules were brought to my notice, and I used them with marked success. Nowadays I never suffer from such severe cases of constipation, and the violent headaches I formerly experienced never worry me in the least. Sometimes, though, when I allow myself to lapse for a period into irregular habits, I become slightly constipated, but by taking the Tabules according to directions, my bowels again perform their functions in a highly pleasing manner."

LEGAL NOTES.

MORTGAGES EXECUTED BY INFANT, WHO SQUANDERS THE MONEY.—Patrick M. Kane, Jr., who had received from Isaac H. Bradford, as consideration for two mortgages executed by him when about twenty years old, certain moneys and a conveyance of real estate, upon attaining his majority promptly served notice of his disaffirmance of the mortgages, and tendered a reconveyance of the property conveyed to him, but having meantime squandered the money which he had received, he did not offer to return it. Upon appeal from judgment for plaintiff in a partition suit brought by Joseph J. Kane, in which Bradford claimed a lien on Patrick's share, the Fourth Appellate Division ordered an affirmance, holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the tender was sufficient; that if in the deed tendered the grantee's name was in blank, that mortgagee would, on accepting it, have been authorized to insert the name, and that if the mortgagee asserted a subsequent ratification of the mortgages after the service of the infant's notice of his election to disaffirm, the burden rested upon the mortgagee to establish that fact.

***

REMOVAL OF ACTION FROM A DISTRICT COURT.—In a suit by L. Ferdinand Schnitzspahn against the Davis Sewing Machine Company for alleged breach of contract of hiring, the Appellate Term has reversed judgment of a District Court in favor of the plaintiff upon technical grounds, holding, by Presiding Justice Daly, that when a defendant has not asked for an adjournment or taken any step necessitating an adjournment or evincing an intention to proceed with the trial before the District Court Justice, the right of removal to the City Court is not lost.

***

ATTACHMENT OF INTEREST IN LIFE POLICY.—The Appellate Term has decided, affirming an order of the City Court, in Herman Kratzenstein's suit against Charles Lehman, impleaded with Sigmund B. Kohn, by Presiding Justice Daly, that a defendant's interest in a life insurance policy, which has an unconditional value, either immediate or sure to accrue from mere efflux of time, may be attached. It is not necessary, however, to seize the policy itself, as it is not an instrument for the payment of money, like a bond or a promissory note.

***

VIOLATION OF RULES BY RAILROAD EMPLOYES.—Frank J. Marrinan, a plumber, while in the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, at Rochester, having charge of the air brakes at night, had his left arm crushed as he was engaged in preparing a coach and locomotive for coupling, through the locomotive being backed up against the coach. A fireman named Nolan had moved the locomotive a few feet, and in a suit against the company Marrinan attempted to establish a cause of action by showing that the company had a rule which prohibited firemen from running locomotives out of the round house and about the yard. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment given on the trial for defendant, upon a non-suit, holding, by Justice Follett, that the fact that the fireman who started the locomotive was called by his fellow employes "Crazy Nolan," was not, in the absence of other proof, competent evidence to show that the bearer of the nickname possessed the characteristics denoted by the nickname who moves a locomotive six or eight feet just as the engineer steps from the ground and upon the step of the locomotive, cannot be said, the Court holds, to violate a rule prohibiting firemen and engineers from taking locomotives out of a round house unless the engineer and fireman are on board.

***

PARTNERSHIP LIABILITY.—The Appellate Term, affirming judgment of the Fourth District Court in favor of Frederick McCormack against Edward G. Barton and Jeremiah H. Griffin, decided, by Presiding Justice Daly, that a prior judgment against a plaintiff in an action brought against one of two copartners individually is no bar to a subsequent action against the two copartners for the same causes, where the prior judgment was "on the ground of payment, accord, and satisfaction," consisting, as the evidence in the former trial shows, in a part payment by the copartner first sued, in full discharge of his individual liability, no release of a copartner as required by Section 1,942 of the Code, being shown.

***

PAROL TESTIMONY.—In an opinion by presiding Justice Daly, the Appellate Term has affirmed judgment of the Seventh District Court in favor of the plaintiff in Ignatz Engle's suit against the Eastern Brewing Company, holding among other things that parol evidence of the contents of an instrument is permissible where the writing is not the foundation of the plaintiff's claim, but is collateral and incidental.

***

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Ida M. Newcombe recovered judgment in the City Court against Thomas Eagleton for $500, as surety of Thomas E. Flannery, for rent under a lease of 702 and 704 Washington Street. The defense was that Flannery had been dispossessed by his landlord in May, 1895, before the rent sued for accrued. The Appellate Term has directed an affirmance, holding, by Presiding Justice Daly, that when proceedings to dispossess a tenant are staid, upon his promise to pay the overdue rent in the meantime, and he does so pay it, a subsequent signing by the Justice of a warrant to dispossess is without jurisdiction, and there is no issuance of a warrant for removal such as (under Section 2,253 of the Code) cancels the lease. And when, in such a case, the defendant remains in possession, his surety is liable for subsequently accruing rent.

Long Island Forest Fires.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., March 31.—A forest fire was burning in the vicinity of Rocky Point to-day. It covered eight square acres, and destroyed much timber. The residence of Robert Randall and Dr. Vanhom were partly burned.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., March 31.—The forest fires which started on Monday afternoon, are still burning in the vicinity of Bridgeport and New Gretna. During the night many acres of timber were burned over. The farmers are fighting the flames to prevent them from burning their houses.

The ready-made clothing department of this store now consists of overcoats, suits and trousers that are counterparts of made-to-order goods. They are made with care; skill and good quality is in every one.

There is no profit or honor in selling trash. No decent man will buy trash. Trash is not cheap.

Bright new Spring overcoats. Perfect style and fit. The best—$18, $20 and $22. Some broken lots at $5 to clear.

We have a specially fine display of foreign fabrics in our custom tailoring department, second floor. The most skilled and competent service at moderate prices.

E. O. THOMPSON, 245 Broadway, Near Park Place.

Importing Tailor and Clothier.

WEBER
WHEELOCK
STUYVESANT
PIANOS

A combination meeting all demands. A piano with a world wide reputation and a piano which is a money saver in every sense of the word.

The following are a few of the bargains offered in slightly used and second-hand Pianos:

STUYVESANT	UPRIGHT	$145
WHEELOCK	"	120
BEHR BROTHERS	"	175
WEBER	"	280

WEBER-WHEELOCK COMPANY, 5TH AVE., COR. 16TH ST.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEAS.

Their Popularity in Australia and Great Britain.

The New York Journal of Commerce of March 18 says of India and Ceylon teas: "The statistics of the trade in Great Britain and Australia are conclusive as to the strides sanitation and the desire to use only pure beverages are making in substituting clean, machine-made teas for the tainted hand-twisted teas of China and Japan. Within fifteen years the consumption of the pure article in Britain has risen from 40,000,000 pounds to 210,000,000, while China tea, which practically held the field twenty years ago, has almost entirely disappeared. In Australia ten years ago China teas were exclusively used, whereas this year it would appear as if 20,000,000 out of the 27,000,000 pounds annually consumed in that country are to be the product of Ceylon and India. To countries other than Britain and Australia the shipments of pure tea from Ceylon and India were 14,000,000 pounds in 1891, but 42,000,000 in 1896. The output of those pure teas increases rapidly and fears were entertained some months ago that the publication of the estimates of the crop for 1897 would be followed by a fall in prices. These estimates have been known in Calcutta, Colombo, and London—the three chief markets—for over a month; yet the price of the teas has risen steadily each week since this publication."

Bequest for a Fresh Air Fund.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 31.—The will of Max Werner of Germany, who died here March 15, leaves $50,000 to his mother in Germany, to go to one of the fresh-air funds of New York City upon her death.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, NO. 254.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York. C. COLES DUSENBURY and EDWIN C. DUSENBURY, as trustees under the last will and testament of James A. Ruthven, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY L. THOMAS and ANNA E. THOMAS, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

"All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, part of the way through a party wall; thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Mary L. Thomas and Anna E. Thomas by C. Coles Dusenbury and Edwin C. Dusenbury, as trustees under the last will and testament of James A. Ruthven, deceased, this mortgage being given to secure a portion of the purchase money for said deed."—Dated New York, March 19th, 1897.

SAMUEL GREENBAUM, Referee.
HENRY D. DONNELLY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, New York.
mh22-2aw3wM&Th&ap13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—MATHILDA SCHIERLOH, plaintiff, against ANNA SCHIERLOH and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action, by an order of this court dated the 15th day of March, 1897, duly made and entered herein on the same day, as resettled by order made and entered March 30th, 1897, hereby require each and every person not a party to this action who has, or who at the date thereof had, a lien upon the real property hereinafter described or any part thereof, to appear before me on or before the 21st day of May, 1897, at my office, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof. The premises are described in the complaint in the above-entitled action as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Forty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, running thence westerly parallel with Forty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue twenty-five feet six inches; thence easterly parallel with Forty-seventh Street and partly through a party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Eleventh Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Eleventh Avenue twenty-five feet six inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1897.

JAMES D. FESSENDEN, Referee.
GEORGE H. YEAMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 and 46 Wall Street, New York City.
ap1-1aw6wTh

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—ROBERT McGILL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BOGGS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 30th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, distant fifty-one feet two inches southerly from the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-third Street and the easterly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence easterly and through a party wall seventy feet; and running thence southerly seventeen feet, parallel with the said Lexington Avenue, and running thence westerly and through a party wall seventy feet to the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, and running thence along the said easterly side of Lexington Avenue, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
EDWARD P. SCHELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, No 56 Pine Street, New York City.
ap1-2aw3wTh&Sat&Ap123

REFEREES' NOTICES.

DECATUR AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—OTTILIE LAUER, plaintiff, against HENRY E. THORN and AMELIA W. THORN, his wife, and John Slingerland, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the 22d day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Decatur Avenue as legally opened, distant one hundred and forty-six and 37-100 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and Travers (East 198th) Street, as the latter is shown on Commissioners' Map No. 472, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, September 7th, 1894, and running thence northerly along said westerly side of Decatur Avenue eighteen and 92-100 feet; thence westerly and parallel, or nearly so, to Travers Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine and 96-100 feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so to Decatur Avenue eighteen and 92-100 feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, to Travers Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine and 96-100 feet to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the premises conveyed to said Henry E. Thorn by Charlotte A. Williams by deed dated May 27th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 12, Liber 7 of Block Series of Conveyances, at page 248.—Dated April 1st, 1897.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Referee.
REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap1-2aw3wTh&F&ap22

DECATUR AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—OTTILIE LAUER, plaintiff, against HENRY E. THORN and AMELIA W. THORN, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the 22d day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Decatur Avenue as legally opened, distant one hundred and forty-seven and 45-100 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and Travers (East 198th) Street, as the latter is shown on Commissioners' Map No. 472, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, September 7th, 1894, and running thence northerly along said westerly side of Decatur Avenue eighteen and 92-100 feet; thence westerly and parallel, or nearly so, to Travers Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine and 96-100 feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so to Decatur Avenue eighteen and 92-100 feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, to Travers Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine and 88-100 feet to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the premises conveyed to said Henry E. Thorn by Charlotte A. Williams, by deed dated May 27th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 12, Liber 7 of Block Series of Conveyances, at page 248.—Dated April 1st, 1897.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Referee.
REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap1-2aw3wTh&F&ap22

DECATUR AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—OTTILIE LAUER, plaintiff, against HENRY E. THORN and AMELIA W. THORN, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the 22d day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Decatur Avenue as legally opened, distant one hundred and eighty-four and 21-100 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Decatur Avenue and Travers (East 198th) Street, as the latter is shown on Commissioners' Map No. 472, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, September 7th, 1894, and running thence northerly along said westerly side of Decatur Avenue eighteen and 92-100 feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Decatur Avenue with the southerly side of Oliver Avenue, as shown on a map entitled "Map of part of the farm formerly belonging to Andrew Corsa, situate in the Village of Fordham and County of Westchester," filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office; thence westerly along said southerly side of said Oliver Avenue and parallel or nearly so to Travers Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so to Decatur Avenue eighteen and 93-100 feet; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so to Travers Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine and 96-100 feet to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the premises conveyed to said Henry E. Thorn by Charlotte A. Williams by deed dated May, 27th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 12, Liber 7 of Block Series of Conveyances, at page 248.—Dated April 1st, 1897.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Referee.
REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap1-2aw3wTh&F&ap22

DECATUR AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—OTTILIE LAUER, plaintiff, against HENRY E. THORN and AMELIA W. THORN, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the 22d day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Decatur Avenue as legally opened, distant one hundred and forty-seven and 45-100 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and Travers (East 198th) Street, as the latter is shown on Commissioners' Map No. 472, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, September 7th, 1894, and running thence northerly along said westerly side of Decatur Avenue eighteen and 92-100 feet; thence westerly and parallel, or nearly so, to Travers Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine and 88-100 feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so to Decatur Avenue eighteen and 93-100 feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, to Travers Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine and 96-100 feet to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the premises conveyed to said Henry E. Thorn by Charlotte A. Williams by deed dated May 27th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 12, Liber 7 of Block Series of Conveyances, at page 248.—Dated April 1st, 1897.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Referee.
REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap1-2aw3wTh&F&ap22

DECATUR AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—OTTILIE LAUER, plaintiff, against HENRY E. THORN and AMELIA W. THORN, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the 22d day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Decatur Avenue as legally opened, distant one hundred and sixty-five and 29-100 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and Travers (East 198th) Street, as the latter is shown on Commissioners' Map No. 472, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, September 7th, 1894, and running thence northerly along said westerly side of Decatur Avenue eighteen and 93-100 feet; thence westerly and parallel, or nearly so, to Travers Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine and 96-100 feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so to Decatur Avenue eighteen and 94-100 feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, to Travers Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine and 92-100 feet to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the premises conveyed to said Henry E. Thorn by Charlotte A. Williams by deed dated May 27th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 12, Liber 7 of Block Series of Conveyances, at page 248.—Dated April 1st, 1897.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Referee.
REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—MICHAEL CAVANAGH, plaintiff, against MATTHEW COOGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date October 26, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Second Avenue; thence running southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ten feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street three feet nine inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, ninety feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street; and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, thirty-two feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, in said city, said premises lying and being in Section 6, Block No. 1,680 on land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 27, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, April 6th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 22nd, 1897.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, N. Y. City.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CATHERINE COURTNEY, plaintiff, against MARY VALENTINE, Margaret Newkirk, William Hughes, Sarah E. Hughes, his wife, and Della S. Quintard, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale in partition in the above-entitled action entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 23rd day of February, 1897, as amended by an order made and entered therein in said Clerk's office on the 4th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment and order mentioned and therein described as follows:

First Parcel: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, distant forty-six feet five inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street; running thence easterly at right angles (or nearly so) to Seventh Avenue seventy-five feet to a point forty-six feet two and three-quarter inches northerly from Thirtieth Street; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty feet eight and one-quarter inches; thence westerly at right angles to Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a wall to be used as a party wall seventy-five feet to the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue twenty feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 365 Seventh Avenue.

Second Parcel: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Seventh Avenue distant sixty-six feet and eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street; running thence northerly along said Seventh Avenue twenty-one feet seven and one-half inches; thence westerly at right angles (or nearly so) to Seventh Avenue seventy-five feet and one-half inch to the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-one feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 367 Seventh Avenue.—Dated March 11th, 1897.

C. ELLIOTT MINOR, Referee.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 100 Broadway, New York City.
EDWARD M. BLIVEN, Atty. for Mary Valentine and others, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.
WIL

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
AMERICAN—The New Dominion—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:30.
CARNEGIE HALL—Evolution of the Earth—8:15.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Lecture—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Camille—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mme. Sans Gene—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Gambols—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus—2:00 and 8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Mataswintha—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALDORF—Huberman—3:30.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

SPEAKER REED'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The House of Representatives now has before it a bill for a Monetary Commission. It has been introduced by Mr. HEATWOLE of Minnesota, a representative of the powerful, progressive, conservative Northwest, to which a stable and sound currency is the very condition of progress and prosperity.

The bill is substantially on the lines of the President's recommendations in his inaugural. It provides for a commission of two Senators to be selected by Mr. HOBART, of two Representatives by Mr. REED, of the Controller of the Currency, and four citizens skilled in trade, banking, and political economy to be chosen by the President.

This bill can be "put to sleep" by Mr. REED, or, with his aid and support, it can be given a hearing and a fair chance of passage by the House. It is the first serious proposition made in Congress for a most moderate step toward a goal that Congress should instantly have undertaken to reach. If the Speaker chooses, he can do much to prevent absolute neglect of this great duty. It is a serious responsibility as to which he ought not long to hesitate.

"GIVE AND TAKE."

It is practically admitted by the Republican leaders in the House that the revolutionary changes in the duties on wool and woolens have been made in order to secure the votes of Senators from the sheep-growing States. We do not care now to criticise the morality of this sort of a compromise. It is one that cannot be avoided in making tax laws, not for revenue only or revenue chiefly, but for the advantage of special interests, strongest in special localities. Mr. DINGLEY himself has stated in debate that every tariff bill (of the protective kind) involves a good deal of "give and take." But we wish to point out clearly what is taken and who take it, what is given and who are compelled to give it. This is a question of the prosperity or depression of a great branch of American trade, extending over all parts of the country, and closely knit with other trades, so that the trade of the whole Union is seriously involved.

On this question we offer to-day the testimony of experts. Our readers will find in another column, under the head of "The Tax On Wool," two letters. One is by the Treasurer of the largest carpet manufacturing corporation of the United States, if not of the world. The other is by a woolen commission merchant of this city. The letters were written originally not for publication, but in the exchange of views between two business men on matters of common and immediate interest in the legislation before Congress. Both are sound-money men. Both rejoiced in the election of President MCKINLEY, for which they had worked hard. Both discuss the Tariff bill from no partisan point of view, certainly with no partisan hostility to the Administration, but solely with reference to its effect upon the very important business with which they are themselves connected and intimately acquainted.

What is the "give and take" that these business men find in the tariff as proposed?

The carpet manufacturer shows that what men in his industry are forced by this bill to "give" is an enormous addition to the price of their raw material in the perfectly futile effort to stimulate the production of that material at home, and in this heavy burden all other users of wool are compelled to share. What the tariff makers profess that these industries can get, in return for this great sacrifice, is the secure control of the home market. But the home market they already have either in great part or wholly. With the advantage of untaxed raw material the "advanced industries are close to the exporting stage and seeking wider markets." The offset for the cruel exaction of taxes on raw materials is therefore worse than nothing. Instead of an advantage, it is a check and an injury.

The commission merchant's testimony is in the same direction, but even more comprehensive and significant. Three years ago wools were admitted untaxed. Within that time what has happened? "Prices of woolen fabrics are 40 per cent. less than those current in 1892." "In my own particular branch of the industry," he says, "there has never been a time in the twenty-two years of my experience when so much progress has been made or so many fabrics formerly produced abroad have been supplanted by those made at home." "All fabrics whose distribution is contingent upon retail prices have been reconstructed and greatly improved by the addition of the many varieties of wools now for the first time available."

This is what has happened. It is the reality of which the "protection" afforded by tariff duties is but the illusory promise—increased production, lower prices, extended consumption, greater demand for labor, lower cost of living, above all a solid basis for continued and permanent advance. If the Dingley tariff is to be enacted, what will follow? Again take the clear, practical, direct testimony of this business man:

"All of our manufacturers, in case of a radical change of the tariff, must begin at once to curtail and diminish the production of now popular fabrics, and to begin the deterioration and adulteration of everything that by this means can be brought within the purchasing power of the consumer. Every retail merchant, under the new conditions, will be practically obliged to learn his woolen business over again, and with infinite pains to rediscover the relations between demand and supply at the new scale of prices before he can again begin to buy with confidence. And, finally, the scale of expenditure of 70,000,000 consumers has become adjusted to the present scale of values, which cannot be changed without considerable and continued hardship. It must not be overlooked that a forced increase of 50 per cent. upon the present selling prices of an article of universal consumption has got to be met in every household by a corresponding economy and a self-denial in some other commodity, to the use of which the consumer has become habituated."

This is the "give and take" of the tariff peddlers. It is utterly and wickedly one-sided. There are other considerations discussed in this correspondence that will repay careful attention not only of business men, but of enlightened politicians.

OPPOSITION TO THE CHARTER.

Hearings upon the Greater New York charter are to begin before Mayor STRONG at the City Hall to-day, and there promises to be a formidable array of opponents representing some of the most important and influential civic organizations in the city. At the City Club conference held on Tuesday night, to arrange for concerted action, pains were taken to declare that the opposition was to the proposed charter and not to consolidation, and most of those who have taken part in the criticism of the work of the commission have declared themselves in favor of establishing the greater municipality provided it is done in the right way.

No doubt there is mingled with the opposition to this particular scheme considerable hostility to consolidation on any terms, but this is comparatively insignificant, while it has been stimulated by the faulty system of government devised by the Charter Commission. By insisting upon those features which are calculated to beget party contests for the control of the municipality and keep its administration infected with partisan politics, by making a crude codification of legislative provisions subject to constant amendment at Albany, instead of providing for a real legislative power in a properly constituted local body, and by refusing to heed suggestions and protests from the citizens most deeply concerned, the commission and the Legislature have not only created a formidable opposition to the charter, but have aroused a dread of the consequences of consolidation.

If the charter had been framed in a manner that gave promise of a sound system of municipal administration, insuring a full measure of local self-government, concentrating responsibility, encouraging nonpartisanship in city affairs, and furnishing inducement to the most capable and upright citizens to take an active part in their management, there is every reason to believe that the creation of the great consolidated metropolis would have been hailed with pride and satisfaction by all sorts and conditions of people. The opportunity was presented for the solution of the problem of municipal government in the United States on a grand scale, but the commission failed to grasp it.

Now the alternative is presented of deferring consolidation until the charter can be perfected, or having it take effect with a system of government which is sure to work badly and which it will take years of costly experience and vexatious strife to have rectified. It is the dictate of prudence to wait and start right, and it is that for which the opponents of the charter will contend before the Mayor. The only answer to their contention is that we cannot expect the ideal, that we must take what we can get, that there is no assurance that delay will produce a better charter, and that in any case we must start with an imperfect system and work out its improvement with experience and the advance of public sentiment.

THOSE "ISLANDS."

Lord SALISBURY'S defense of the action of his Government in the matter of Crete, delivered in the House of Lords in reply to Lord KIMBERLY'S arraignment, was an admirable example of its author's skill in parliamentary badinage. If there were no such things as justice and humanity in the world it would be quite conclusive. After saying that his critics imputed to him some obligation superior to that of international law, which was deduced by some subtle logic which he could not follow "from the fact that the battles of Thermopylae and Salamis were fought 2,000 years ago," he went on to say:

"Crete is not the only island in the world which is dissatisfied with the monarchy to which it is attached, and other rages, too, have in the distant past hopes and traditions of which they are proud, and to which the poets among them love to appeal. If the Thermopylae and Salamis argument is to be taken into the law of Europe, it will not be only the Turkish Empire, it will not be only the treaty of Paris, which will be affected by such a novel doctrine."

Of course the allusion is to Ireland, and the inference is that nobody has any right to criticise the English for the bombardment of Canea who is not prepared to acknowledge the independence of Ireland. This is scarcely the "reductio ad absurdum" which the orator intended it to be. In the first place, the absolute independence of Ireland would be a standing menace to Great Britain which no faction of Englishmen would be willing to incur. On the other hand, the independence of Crete or the annexation to Greece which would be the necessary corollary of that independence, if Crete and Greece so willed, would not threaten anybody, not even Turkey. There is nothing against the acknowledgment of that independence by the powers except the mere catchword of the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, a catchword which Lord BEACONSFIELD and Lord SALISBURY disregarded at Berlin twenty years ago, and the emptiness and absurdity of which Mr. GLADSTONE has fully exposed in his appeal to the people of Europe from the powers of Europe.

In the second place, while there is no British faction that would consider it safe for England to let Ireland go, there is a large British party, including, doubtless, the majority of Lord SALISBURY'S critics, who are anxious to remove every grievance from which Ireland suffers, to give it the largest share of home rule compatible with the safety of the empire. It is true that Lord SALISBURY does not belong to this party and has systematically and thus far successfully obstructed its efforts. His Chancellor of the Exchequer, secure in the Ministerial majority, has just rebuffed without examination what is at least the plausible claim of Ireland that it has borne more than its share of the taxation of the United Kingdom. But it is at all events not Lord SALISBURY'S critics upon the Cretan question who are put to confusion by his allusion to the Irish question.

On this side of the Atlantic many readers will see an analogy which it is not likely that Lord SALISBURY meant to suggest. Cuba is "an island which is dissatisfied with the monarchy to which it is attached." The Cubans have proved the sincerity and depth of their dissatisfaction first by an insurrection of ten years, and now again by an insurrection that has raged for two years and shows no signs of abatement by pacification. In each of these cases the consensus of civilized mankind is that the unanimity and constancy and earnestness of the resentment show that there are, or at least that there have been, real grievances. As a great Irishman has said, "General rebellions of a whole people are never instigated. They are always provoked." In the case of Crete and in the case of Cuba mankind believes that nothing has been done to redress the grievances or to lessen the provocation. For this reason, the Cubans and the Cretans have the sympathy of mankind. In this country, some of the more impulsive sympathizers with the Cubans have insisted that we should intervene in their behalf. The common sense of the Nation has repelled that suggestion. But the common humanity of the Nation would be revolted if the Government of the United States were to intervene against them, and American men-of-war were to bombard the insurgent forces for attempting to gain the freedom which they deserve. And that is the shameful spectacle that Great Britain, in concert with the other powers, has been presenting in the case of "an island which is dissatisfied with the monarchy to which it is attached."

THE FOREST PRESERVE BOARD.

At the hearing on the bill "to provide for the acquisition of land in the counties embracing the forest preserve," on Tuesday night, at Albany, Mr. WARNER MILLER declared that $30,000,000 is invested in "plants" for reducing the Adirondack forests to lumber and wood-pulp paper, and that it was one of the greatest business interests of the State, which would be ruined if this bill should become a law.

Why should such a terrible effect upon the lumber and wood-pulp business come from protecting the forest preserve of the State? It cannot come unless that business is hostile to the State's interest in the preservation of the forests. It is well understood what that interest is. It concerns the protection of the sources of our navigable streams and of the great water supplies of the State, and the maintenance of the attractions and benefits of the wilderness as a pleasure and health resort.

So far as the operations of the lumbermen and the wood pulp men interfere with the preservation of the forests for the benefit of the larger interests of the State, their business should be forced to give way. Nobody proposes to injure private business unless it is the necessary effect of the protection of public interests. Does Mr. MILLER admit that the business of the lumbermen and paper-makers is damaging to the public interest in the Adirondack forest? If so, does he maintain that the public interest should give way?

The State now owns a comparatively small part of the forest land within the counties embracing the preserve. There is no denying that it must acquire a good deal more in order to make the preserve what it ought to be, and to accomplish the purpose of establishing it. How is it going to acquire this land? The pending bill provides for the expenditure of only one million dollars for additional lands, and of course its theory is that they will be selected with reference to the actual needs of the preserve. Ought the lumber and wood-pulp business to stand in the way of this because there are millions of dollars invested in it?

A million dollars judiciously expended would do much toward completing and perfecting the forest preserve, but probably no more than ought to be done without delay. If the lands were selected with due regard for the requirements of the forest preserve and the interests of the State, and acquired at a legitimate cost and without unnecessary harm to private interests, nobody would have a right to complain of the result. Least of all would lumber men and wood-pulp men, whose sole idea of forests is as raw material for boards and paper, have any right to obstruct. But what assurance have we of the result contemplated? It would all depend upon the capacity and character of the men intrusted with the duty of acquiring the lands.

With the right kind of men, the exercise of a wide discretion in selecting lands and of somewhat arbitrary proceeding to acquire title to them would be desirable. Without the right kind of men it would be dangerous. The real fault with the pending bill is that it does not give any assurance of a Forest Preserve Board made up of the right kind of men. On the contrary, it makes certain that it would be constituted of the wrong kind.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Zoological Society ought to be strengthened and extended. The granting of its application for land in Bronx Park not only makes it a conspicuous and important organization among the many of like purposes which exist in the city, but imposes on its managers serious duties and responsibilities. They desire to increase the membership of the society. Public-spirited citizens of New York ought to be eager to aid by the small amount of the society's annual dues in the noble work to which it is committed.

The dues are $10 a year. There are no other fees. The membership is already considerable, but it ought to be ten times greater. The Amsterdam Society has 5,000 members. New York ought to develop at least an equal interest in the establishment and maintenance of a fine collection of animals for the pleasure and instruction of the people.

By contributions and receipts the Zoological Society must raise a very large sum of money to prepare the garden in Bronx Park and purchase animals. It is working solely for the public benefit, not for profit. The city generously co-operates with the society for the accomplishment of its designs. The citizens ought to be proud to do their share. Blank applications for membership can be obtained by addressing Mr. HENRY F. OSBORN, Chairman of the Executive Committee, at the office of the society, 69 Wall Street.

WILLIAM LEWIS'S NEW NOSE.

It seems to us that Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS has a grievance against the authorities of the City Hospital in St. Louis. Mr. LEWIS had the misfortune to lose his nose. He says a centipede bit it off, and perhaps that is true, though the feat appears to be more in the line of a lobster. But at any rate the surgeons in the hospital have built him a new one, reverting, however, to the pure Grecian type from the Roman, with which nature, who rather lags behind the current architectural taste, had unthinkingly endowed him. It is to be supposed that he acquiesced in this change, for if there be anything that even a patient in a charity hospital is entitled to be consulted about, it is the shape of his own nose. The artist in this case ought clearly to defer to the views of the "sitter," and to forbear equipping with a pug a doctor of divinity who has come unvictorious from an interview with a centipede, or a prize fighter who has sacrificed his original organ to his profession with a vulnerable high-bridged aquiline.

But even if the surgeon consulted his own taste and fancy in the design of the nose, that is not the grievance to which we refer. It is that his complacency in the perfection and verisimilitude of his own work was such that he had to confide to the Associated Press the fact that he had done it. Every student of American newspapers knows that WILLIAM LEWIS has a new nose, and for all we know the glad tidings have already been flashed under the sea. Even though the shinoplasty has succeeded beyond precedent, if the adhesion is perfect, and the very junctures shall become invisible, WILLIAM LEWIS is a marked man. They often change their names, but not their noses, who run across the sea, but WILLIAM LEWIS will be compelled to change his name in order to conceal the novelty and factitiousness of his nose. Of course a man needs a nose rather for ornament than for use, and the chief satisfaction of wearing a nose is that one is not debarred from ingratiating himself with the gentler sex. But when WILLIAM LEWIS takes his new nose into society to sniff out a partner for life, he will find that his name and story have preceded him, and will find his quest in vain. He will be shut up to celibacy or an alias, and this is a choice to which no conceited surgeon has a right to drive an honest man.

It is an outrage upon the privacy of LEWIS to expose his new nose to the curiosity of a heartless world. But the heartless world has not been served very well either. In that learned and thoughtful work, "The Nose of a Notary," M. EDMOND ABOUT has given a complete account of the curious methods of shinoplasty, and has depicted the inconvenience that might ensue to a Parisian from having his new nose carved out of an Auvergnat. What the public desires to know is which method was adopted in the case of WILLIAM LEWIS, and whether his new nose was originally part of his own person. Upon this vital point the dispatch is silent. For all we know, it was made of pork. Thus, while WILLIAM'S nose stands out in the keen sunlight of publicity, the public is in the same maddening state of baffled curiosity as the inquisitor who met a monopod and insisted upon inquiring how he had lost the other leg, and whom the monopod agreed to tell if he would ask no further question. Securing a promise to that effect, he explained that it was bitten off.

The attention of Senator RAINES is commended to the action of the German-American Reform Union, which at its meeting on Tuesday denounced his law and protested against his proposed amendments to it. The measure was denounced on account of its effects upon business and of its interference with personal liberty, and the amendments are making it "still more irksome, oppressive, and unreasonable." The action of the union was unanimous and means that the German vote of Greater New York will be cast solidly against Mr. RAINES'S party in municipal and State elections. If Mr. RAINES is interested in turning Greater New York over to Tammany, he shows an intelligent adaptation of means to ends.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While most photographers are probably still inclined to view with suspicion, or with positive incredulity, the claims made by its inventor for the Chassagne process of producing pictures that duplicate the colors as well as the forms of nature by a purely chemical operation, yet some presumably hard-headed English capitalists have demonstrated their entire confidence in the Parisian's solution of this old problem by purchasing from him the patent rights which he has obtained or applied for in all the countries that grant such rights. The syndicate's plan is to keep the process a strict monopoly. No one will be allowed to buy the formulae for preparing the four liquids by the use of which the colored photographs are produced, but in each country one or more agencies will be established where the liquids will be sold and instruction in their employment given. It will cost some money to secure such an agency. The United States Consul at Frankfort reports that an offer of £30,000 for the exclusive franchise in Germany has been refused by the London company. The Consul, speaking apparently from his own knowledge, declares that however mysterious the process is, the accuracy and beauty of its results cannot be questioned, while the practical application of it is so easy, and should be so inexpensive, as to open a new era in reproductive art.

—There will be unveiled at Philadelphia on May 15 a monument to WASHINGTON for which a committee has been soliciting subscriptions for almost eighty-six years. It was at an anniversary meeting held in that city on July 4, 1811, by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati that a resolution was passed advocating the erection of such a monument. Among the members present were many officers who had taken part in the Revolution, and the enthusiasm with which they received the project seemed to promise its early execution. An appeal for funds was at once issued and a committee of prominent citizens took the matter hopefully in charge. Their efforts were more persistent than successful. Everybody approved of the proposition "thus to perpetuate the remembrance of WASHINGTON'S glorious achievements and to transmit to distant posterity the grateful expression of a people's love," but cash contributions came in with humiliating slowness. One member of the committee after another died as the years went on, but each vacancy was filled by the survivors, and finally the money required was obtained. The comparative ease with which a much larger amount has been secured for the building of Gen. GRANT'S stately tomb may well excite comment, and it will recall, too, the fact that LINCOLN yet waits for a National monument other than his glorious place in American hearts and history.

—Jubilant hopes are expressed by The Venezuelan Herald of the great things to be accomplished by a Franco-Belgian company which has been organized with a large capital to exploit the petroleum springs that have long been known to exist in the region around Lake Maracaibo. A representative of the company is now on his way to Venezuela with the requisite machinery for pumping and refining the crude oil, and not only do the Venezuelans expect to get their own kerosene cheaply in the future, but they are talking about exporting enough of it to make something of a hole in the Standard Oil Company's present monopoly of the markets of North and South America. They do not love that large corporation down in Caracas, for its product is too expensive there to be purchased by the great mass of the population. Just what concessions have been made to the "Compagnie des Pétroles des Andes" are not revealed, nor is any reason given for believing that it will be unapproachable by the oil magnates of Russia and the United States, but that petroleum, in apparently inexhaustible quantities, exists in Venezuela is quite certain. The deposit to be first exploited is on a navigable river flowing into the great inlet from the ocean already mentioned, and it was selected on account of the convenience with which it can be reached, but mineral oil has been found in several other parts of the country, and it may in time all be utilized.

PERSONAL.

—The City of Waltham, Mass., is much excited over a reform movement of which Mrs. KATE U. BROWN is the originator and leader. This lady says that the feminine portion of Waltham's population has developed a mania for whist which threatens to become a public calamity, if not a public scandal. She tells awful tales about the mad devotion of her misguided sisters for the silent game. They even meet in the morning to play it. Mrs. BROWN says she could have stood whist in the afternoon and evening, but when ladies came to neglecting their homes to play right after breakfast, she thought it was too much. She also declares that there is another town not many miles from Waltham where the ladies go to the clubhouse in the morning, and play whist all day, taking their luncheons with them so that they will not be obliged to lose time in going to and from their houses in the middle of the day. This is truly a horrible condition of affairs.

—Stories of "Lord" TIMOTHY DEXTER, that most grotesque figure in New England's annals, will be started on their rounds again by the sale this week of his old house at Newburyport. Whether DEXTER was a madman, an imbecile, or simply a humorist who delighted in exciting the wonder and indignation of his staid Puritan neighbors, is a question that never received the attention it deserves. Most of the things which he did would pass well enough for jokes, nowadays and perhaps they would have done so in his time had he lived in a region where anybody who did not take himself and the world with deadly seriousness was regarded as hardly entitled to be called human. DEXTER had at least the money-getting and money-keeping faculty, and it was developed to such an extent that even the shrewdest of his Yankee rivals could not often claim the glory of getting the better of him in a business way. That he put new names on the statues in his dooryard whenever the fancy to do so seized him may have been merely a veiled criticism of New England sculptors, and his book with the punctuation marks all collected on the last pages betrayed originality rather than mania, if one looks at it in the right light. His exportation of warming pans to the West Indies turned out too profitably to have been prompted by sheer ignorance. It is at least possible that DEXTER was an early "Pudd'nhead Wilson" who rather enjoyed the derision of his contemporaries. This theory would have stood better the test of examination if he had not drifted into scandalous ways in his later years, but perhaps that was due to exasperation over the refusal of his fellow-townsmen to see the point of his jokes.

—Even a King—if he doesn't happen to be born in Germany or Spain—can learn something from experience, and can finally appreciate that the motion of the world carries royalty as well as other things along with it. This possibility is illustrated in a way at once amusing and pathetic by a letter which the Consul General of the Niger Coast Protectorate recently received from NANA, once a King of some eminence as African Kings go, but for several years past a sorrowing exile at Accra, with nothing to do except to meditate upon the disastrous results of what, for a few days, he thought was a war with Great Britain. "I used to think my country big," he writes, "and no man fit or able to touch me, but I have now been away from my country nearly three years and have seen the world, and I know I have been very foolish." He asks the Consul to remember that wisdom was not to be expected of a man who had never left his native village, and says that the first real instruction he ever received was when the English man-of-war bombarded him. "I learn big lesson now," the letter proceeds, "for I lose all my cargoes, all my cash, all my houses, and my town is now only sand and bush. All my people are far away, and many of my family killed by the ship. I think your Queen she punish me plenty. I beg you, Consul, to ask Queen to let me sit down for my river before I die. I swear I never do wrong again, but will make small place for trade, in one river close for Sapele. I hear Queen have big play for this year because she live long past other King or Queen. I beg you ask her to have mercy on me and pity my case." All this is decidedly unkingly, but NANA confronts a condition, not a theory, as formerly, and shows good sense, if not heroism, by expressing a desire to turn his royal mind to trade.

CURRENT NOTES.

Wisconsin has abolished the lock-step in its State prison.

* * *

A meeting was held in New Orleans last week to further a project for the erection in that city of a monument to John J. Audubon, the eminent naturalist, who was born in the vicinity of that city. Mrs. James L. Bradford, who wrote a life of Audubon, is President of the association having the matter in charge.

* * *

Gov. Rogers of Washington has vetoed a bill providing for the erection of a new State Capitol. The bill contemplated a cost of $500,000, and the Governor intimated that a building erected for that sum by modifying the original plans, which were for a million-dollar outlay, would be an eyesore and a disgrace.

* * *

A member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has made a mild sensation by offering an order directing the Attorney General of the State to ascertain the present custody of the original deeds to the land about Bunker Hill Monument, and what provision has been made for the preservation of papers bearing on the equity of the State in the monument.

* * *

Samuel C. Bartlett, ex-President of Dartmouth College, is to deliver the address at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Sons of the American Revolution, to be held in Concord April 21, and will extol the part taken by the Granite State in the war for independence. In this respect, the citizens of the State insist, the State has never had justice done to it. Massachusetts having assumed to itself much glory for brave deeds done by New Hampshire troops who hastened to its defense.

* * *

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, seems to have abandoned his intention to extend his lecturing tour to England, and has returned to his California home. He says he will publish in about a month a compilation of such of his poems as he thinks worth preserving, and will then quit writing forever and go to work. "I will go back to 'the Heights,'" he says, "and dig in the ground. I am through writing for good. I have piped to the people here and they have not danced. They have laughed while I have cried. I am not complaining; I am satisfied. But I am thankful that I have been the Kit Carson if not the Frémont of the remote border literature."

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Take Off the Bird.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Take the bird off your hat!" is the advice given by our lively contemporary, The Record, to the ladies proposing to attend the lectures of Mr. Witmer Stone on "Our Native Birds and How to Study Them." It is good advice.

Slow Progress.

From The Washington Star.

If it should require time to reach a decision over an international difference in proportion to that needed by the Senate to weigh the question of arbitration, such a treaty might be regarded as a guarantee of perpetual peace.

The Arbitration Treaty.

From The Independent.

Senator Morgan is still an opponent, but he is one of the small class who delight in finding occasions of offense in everything that England says or does, and whose chief article of political faith is distrust of everything English. The vast body of Americans believe that the wars of 1776 and 1812 are over, and that it is time they were forgotten.

A Preacher's Term.

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

A negro preacher was lately talking to us about a Deacon in his church, and spoke of him as a "jaw-wrangler." This term is quite expressive and it was new to us. Perhaps some other churches have "jaw-wranglers" among their members.

The Dingley Bill.

From The Philadelphia Record.

All these considerations combine to demonstrate that the Dingley Tariff bill is beyond comparison the most extreme and violent measure in the entire tariff history of the country. Alongside of it the war tariff of 1864 was an act of great moderation and equity.

Relief in Baltimore.

From The Baltimore American.

The suffering here in Baltimore during the Winter was probably no larger than usual, although the hard times had left many men out of work. The calls that were made for relief were so promptly and generously answered that all cases deserving of aid were promptly and effectively reached.

American Advantages.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Speaking seriously, whatever the defects of our public service may be, the American citizen can ride further and faster for less money than the citizen of any other country, and he can send a letter to a longer distance in a less space of time. Our mail service is not perfect, but it is the best in the world.

Refractory Pupils.

From The Albany Journal.

A good deal of complaint is being made over the recent action of the local Board of Public Education in deciding that pupils in the schools shall not hereafter be detained after school hours. This was the only mode of punishing fractious and disobedient children, and since the order went into effect it is said that the teachers are having a hard time of it with refractory charges.

Letters of Asylum Inmates.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The bill pending before the Legislature to give the inmates of insane asylums the right to correspond unmolested by the officers of such asylums is one which ought to have the unanimous approval of both houses. The worst thing that can possibly happen to our insane asylums is to give the managers and attendants unrestrained power; and the practical cutting off of the inmates from free communication with the outside world is a long step in that direction.

Striking Oil.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial Gazette.

The public reads of some producer who has struck a good well, and envies him in his seeming possession of a comfortable and continuous income. It is assumed that he will retire from business, or at least will not allow the good things he has thus struck to get away from him; that he will store away the revenues it brings him and take things easy. Not so. The producer who does anything of this kind is an exception to the rule. He cannot strike such a gusher of a well that he does not desire to strike a better one, and it is in his effort to do this, invading new regions and old punching down wells, good, bad, and indifferent, that he puts money into circulation and booms business. The fact that he has acquired a sufficient competence to care for every legitimate want of himself and family seldom causes him to give himself a rest and get acquainted with the folks at home. He can't do that. Whether his strikes be small, moderate, or large, he must keep up the hustle.

"DIE WALKURE" AT THE OPERA.

Mr. Paul Kalisch Sings Siegmund Instead of Mr. Ernst Kraus.

"Die Walküre" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in its proper place as a member of the Nibelung tetralogy. There was an audience of considerable size, and it was apparent that the performance was greatly enjoyed. The cast was the same as at the previous performance, except that Mr. Paul Kalisch replaced Mr. Ernst Kraus as Siegmund. Mr. Kalisch's interpretation of the rôle of the sorrowful Volsung is not unknown to this public. It is a part excellently suited to Mr. Kalisch's style, which is intense, vigorous, and yet sombre. He depicts with skill the sober yet forceful personality of Siegmund, and the music is well adapted to his voice. He sang and acted last night with great freedom and at times with eloquence.

It is hardly necessary at this period in the history of operatic art in New York to comment extensively on Lilli Lehmann's Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre." It is one of the most beautiful impersonations known to the lyric stage. There are vocal defects in it now which did not exist in the years that are unhappily gone, but no one seriously notes them when under the influence of its tremendous emotional force. Mme. Lehmann is an imposing personality, and her work is always done with the utmost that is in her. Mme. Gadski repeated her beautiful interpretation of Sieglinde, a piece of acting and singing which will remain among the cherished memories of the season. Mr. Fischer was again a competent Wotan, and Miss Elbenschütz a merely tolerable Fricka. The Valkyries were not an altogether tuneful nine, but they were energetic. The orchestra did its work well, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with authority.

"The Mysterious Mr. Bugle."

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 31.—"The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," a new farce by Madeline Lucette Ryley, was performed at the Grand to-night for the first time in America. It is in three acts and each act is crowded with situations which kept the audience constantly laughing. The play is conventional, but is well written. The dialogue is sparkling. There is no attempt at horse play. The complications follow each other rapidly. The principal rôles are acted by Annie Russell, Joseph Holland, and Guy Standing.

HEROISM.

From The Nursery.

We are going to thrash the Spaniards, (with our tongues;)
We will blow them off the briny, (with our lungs.)
If you do not think we're in it
You'll admit in half a minute
That our talk would start a powder barrel's bungs.
Wow!

Hark! Our rhetoric rends the various parts of speech.
Forward! led by gallant Sulzer, (he's a peach.)
Lodge, our hero, does not linger;
Mark, he fires his right forefinger,
And above the battle hear the eagle screech!
Wow!

See us sniff the scent of carnage, (from afar,)
That's the kind of fighting hairpins that we are.
"Cuba Libre" for our slogan,
While we load our trusty blowgun,
Simply wallowing in the horridness of war!
Wow!

HAL.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COLONIES

The Motherland Is Still Vigorous, and Will Protect Them Effectually.

SO SAYS JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

His Address at the Annual Banquet of the British Colonial Institute—The True Conception of the British Empire Reached at Last.

LONDON, March 31.—The annual banquet of the British Colonial Institute was given this evening, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding. In the large and distinguished company were representatives of almost every colony of the empire. Among the more prominent guests were the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lorne, Baron Tweedale, Lord Loch, Sir Frederick George Milner, and other Lords and Commoners.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Marquis of Lorne proposed "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire," to which responses were made by the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Charles Beresford.

Mr. Chamberlain, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Prosperity of the Institute," sketched the growth of the British empire and the development of the sentiment of imperialism in Great Britain. He said:

"We have now reached the true conception of our empire, for I think we may speak of our colonies as parts of ourselves. We feel, moreover, that our rule over the territories dependent upon us is justified only as it adds to the happiness of the populations they contain. There are always people who sympathize with the Prempehs and the Lobengulas; but you cannot have omelets without eggs, [laughter,] and you cannot destroy slave trading and slave raiding without the use of force. ["Hear! hear!"] In such expeditions as those to Benin, Nupe, Ashanti, and Nyassa, it is inevitable that there should be some loss of life; but for every life that is lost there comes prosperity to a hundred. We are convinced that we have and shall continue to have the strength to fulfill our high mission. We shall protect our self-governing colonies with all our strength against any foreign aggressor. [Cheers.]

"As for myself, I believe in the possibility and the practicability of a federation of the British race, but it will not come by pressure. It will come as the realization of a universal desire. If Greater Britain remains united, no other empire in the world will ever surpass it. Our motherland is still vigorous. Nevertheless, some of our sister nations may one day equal and even surpass her greatness. That will depend largely upon ourselves. Let it be our task to keep alive the sentiment, forces, and institutions of imperial patriotism, so that in every vicissitude of the future the British Empire may present an unbroken front in support of our glorious traditions and of our flag." [Cheers.]

Replying later in the evening to a toast to his health, Mr. Chamberlain said it was his most earnest desire to cultivate closer relations between the colonies themselves, and between them and the motherland, for he believed that the future of England and of the empire depended upon that union.

MORE TROUBLE IN PRETORIA.

President Kruger Suspends His Grandson from Office.

CAPE TOWN, March 31.—President Kruger, it is announced from Pretoria, has suspended his grandson, Eloff, from office for making a speech in which he insulted Queen Victoria and Great Britain. The President, in the press, expresses his sincere regrets at Eloff's "irresponsible references."

A fight has occurred between a party of Swazis and whites near Barbarton, and it is feared serious trouble is pending. The whites have sent an urgent request for a police force, which will be sent.

BEATEN BY THE FANATICS.

And the Government Forces of Brazil Were Overwhelmed.

LONDON, March 31.—A letter received here from Rio de Janeiro to-day gives some particulars of the serious defeat, in the State of Bahia, Brazil, of a Government force, commanded by Col. Moreira, early during the present month.

It appears that a religious fanatic named Conselheiro has collected a large number of followers whom he inspired with the greatest awe and reverence. He is credited with the power of miraculous healing and promises to those killed in action resurrection in three months' time. The Brazilian troops sent against Conselheiro underestimated the strength of the fanatics, and heavy fighting took place on March 3. Col. Moreira, with 1,500 men, was about to enter Canudos, Conselheiro's stronghold, when his troops were suddenly encircled by 6,000 fanatics.

The attempt of the troops to retreat was disastrous. Col. Moreira, two other Colonels, 30 officers of minor rank, and 600 of the troops were killed, including the wounded who were left on the field, and who were massacred and mutilated by the fanatics. The troops were also compelled to abandon all their artillery.

AUSTRALIA FEDERAL CONGRESS

The Convention Concluded Its Work Yesterday and Adjourned.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, March 31.—The Australian Federal Convention, which has been in session here for some time past, practically concluded its work to-day.

Resolutions providing that the powers, privileges, and territory of the various colonies are to remain intact; that the exclusive power of imposing and collecting customs and excise duties and military and naval control be vested in the Federal Parliament; that trade intercourse between the Federal colonies be absolutely free; that the Parliament which will be established is to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives; that the executive is to consist of a Governor General appointed by the Queen, and that a Supreme Federal Court, which will also be the high court of appeal of the colonies, be established, were unanimously adopted.

The colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia were represented by delegates. Mr. C. C. Kingston, Q. C., M. P., the Premier of South Australia, presided over the convention. Constitutional, Finance, and Judiciary Committees were appointed.

TAXATION IN IRELAND.

A Motion for Remedial Legislation Voted Down.

LONDON, March 31.—The resolution moved by Mr. Edward Blake, Irish Nationalist, member for the South Division of Longford, in the House of Commons on Monday last, to the effect that it had been established by the reports of the Royal Commission that there existed an undue burden of taxation upon Ireland, constituting a great grievance and making it the duty of the Government to propose remedial legislation at an early day, was negatived to-day by a vote of 317 to 157.

After Mr. William E. H. Lecky, Unionist, member for Dublin University, and Mr. John Morley, Liberal, member for the District of Montrose, had supported Mr. Blake's resolution, Mr. George J. Goshen, First Lord of the Admiralty, replied that the Government could not accept the conclusions of the Royal Commission on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland without considering the set-offs in other directions. The Government did not admit that Ireland was unduly burdened. Irishmen individually, he explained, were paying less than Englishmen, but, so soon as the Government has proofs of injustice it will rectify them.

MURDERED IN ASIATIC TURKEY

Minister Terrell Demands the Arrest of the Criminals.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, has informed the State Department that one Zussup Zunnan, charged with the distribution of relief funds at Saold, in Asiatic Turkey, was murdered at that place and robbed of £500.

On the assumption that the victim was engaged in the distribution of the American relief funds, Mr. Terrell has requested the recovery of the stolen money and the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties.

Ramsay's Time May Be Reduced.

LIMA, Peru, March 31.—El Comercio, commenting editorially to-day on the Ramsay incident, says that there is good reason for hoping that the Superior Court of Appeals will this week reduce the year's sentence of imprisonment to the period already served. Ramsay has been in confinement for about three months.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

CALCUTTA, March 31.—The Central Famine Committee is greatly gratified by the receipt to-day of the first important American donation to the relief fund, the sum of $5,000.

WEYMOUTH, England, March 31.—The banking house whose suspension was announced yesterday is the Weymouth Old Bank, one of the oldest in Dorsetshire. The liabilities amount to $2,500,000.

BERLIN, March 31.—The Emperor and Empress drove to-day to the residence of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in order to congratulate him upon his birthday. He was born March 31, 1819.

LONDON, March 31.—The Treasury returns for the year ending March 31 show a total revenue of £112,198,547, ($560,992,735,) a net increase of £2,858,601 ($14,293,005) compared with 1896. The surplus balance in the Exchequer is £4,318,165, ($21,590,825.)

LONDON, March 31.—Major Sir John Willoughby, the military commander of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, who was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in Holloway Jail on July 25, after having been convicted of violating the Foreign Enlistment act, was released from prison to-day.

BERLIN, March 31.—Rear Admiral Tirpitz has been relieved of the command of the cruiser division, and replaces Vice Admiral von Hollmann, who has been granted a privilege of furlough, as Secretary of the Navy. Rear Admiral Plueddemann has been relieved of his post as President of the nautical section of the Admiralty.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 31.—The North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which sailed to-day for New York, has on board the cabin passengers of the Königin Luise, which, as previously reported, put back to Falmouth on the 29th, having become disabled when 600 miles west of the Scilly Islands, while bound from Bremen for New York.

MARCH CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Record Beaten Except for One Month —Retroactive Tariff Amendment Worries the Importers.

Cashier W. E. Northrup sent from the Custom House to the Sub-Treasury last evening $1,726,453.54 received during the day as imposts. Of this amount $1,268,232.01 was on account of withdrawals, and $458,220.63 for straight imports.

Following are the receipts for the first quarter of 1897:

January	$7,705,400.36
February	8,339,780.29
March	17,579,633.25
Total	$33,644,813.90

The receipts for customs dues last month beat the record of any previous month, except August, 1872, which was $19,336,000. This sum was swelled by one payment of more than $1,000,000 by A. T. Stewart. For later years the record was held by July, 1890, in which $17,243,864.91 was received.

The banks were prepared to aid customers with a very large sum deposited as special customs deposits at the Sub-Treasury. At the closing hour $2,254,000 was to the credit of this account. A belated $50,000 raised it to $2,304,000.

The rush yesterday to get goods out of bond was due to a scare over the passing of the retroactive amendment to the Tariff bill. Many merchants believed that if it passed it would be effective April 1. Others were as convinced that it would date from April 2, so that it would not be astonishing if the rush to pay duties continued to-day. The records showed that on Tuesday there were 30,000 packages still in bonded warehouses in this customs district.

Collector Kilbreth found little time yesterday to devote to other business than answering questions put by anxious merchants in regard to the retroactive clause. Special Deputy Collector Joseph J. Couch came in for a share of such interrogatory, Mr. Couch is learned in customs matters, deliberate, fond of a joke, and speaks with a fascinating drawl.

One of his questioners who was in a condition of acute trepidation asked him about the probabilities of the amendment becoming law. Mr. Couch pondered and gave this seasonable and diplomatic opinion: "I have al—ways been ve—ry careful and somewhat suspicious of all stor—ies hinging on the 1st of April," the visitor went away apparently comforted.

Cashier Northrop had to be very clever with Uncle Sam's revenue providers yesterday. At 3 P. M., the legal hour for closing the office, there was a dozen persons waiting to pay duties yesterday. Then there was a rush, and, although at 4 o'clock the cash was counted and balanced, the cashier even then accommodated two men who paid about $21,000.

THOUSANDS SEE THE PARADE.

Barnum & Bailey's Circus Interests Many Sightseers.

The Barnum & Bailey circus parade last night was a grand, long, and glittering success. Its line of march was crowded with people. Red fire was burning on all the wagons and chariots, and torch-bearers, walking in line on each side, increased the glare and made the profuse display of gilt and silver, spangles, mirrors, and brilliant colors more brilliant than would be possible in daylight.

A squad of mounted police led the march with the big royal Bengal tiger following close behind them, restless and excited and licking his chaps eagerly as he gazed on the array of plump young Americans. The forty horses, four abreast, were steered successfully through the masses of spectators, with an occasional street car or mail wagon disputing the right of way and increasing the difficulties of driving.

There were two bands, a set of chimes on wheels, and a calliope to add to the shouts and cheers and the ordinary din. Scenes from Mother Goose, from the Arabian Nights, and from history, supposed to be more veracious, but hardly less fantastic, followed one another fast. It was a masquerade ball on wheels and horseback; a carnival, and a great natural history display. In brief, it was a success.

The human freaks held an informal reception at Madison Square Garden in the afternoon. They are a wonderful lot of people.

George H. Raymond Stricken.

George H. Raymond, forty-four years old, manager of a heating-apparatus company, whose office is in the Liberty Building, 123 Liberty Street, was stricken with apoplexy there, yesterday afternoon, and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance, where he lies in a serious condition. His wife, who was summoned from their home at 6 Harriet Street, Norwalk, Conn., reached the sick man's bedside last night.

Seventh Regiment Games.

The Seventh Regiment games are to be held in the armory Saturday night, and judging from the practice the various contests are to be unusually keen. The 604 entries are about evenly divided between the scratch and handicap events.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It has been decided to have no variety performances on Koster & Bial's roof garden next Summer. A military band will play there throughout the evening, and the performance will be continued in the music hall all through the Summer months.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann will give a farewell song recital Wednesday evening, April 7, at the Hotel Waldorf, previous to sailing for Europe on the Fuerst Bismarck the day following. Mme. Lehmann has chosen an interesting programme, which consists of songs by Franz Schubert and Beethoven.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Dodge—Pryor.

A notable wedding of the month was that of Miss Fanny Theodora Bland Pryor, youngest daughter of Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, and William De Leftwich Dodge, the young American artist, which was celebrated at high noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street. The wedding was very quiet, less than a hundred of the relatives and intimate friends of the two families attending.

The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and took place in the drawing room. The ushers, with bands of ribbon, formed an aisle between the guests, through which Miss Pryor walked, leaning on the arm of her father. She was unattended by either maid of honor or bridesmaids. Behind her came her little nieces, as flower girls, carrying large bouquets of pink roses and attired in pretty costumes of pink silk covered with pink gauze. They were Miss Lucy Page-Brown, Miss Katharina Page-Brown, and Miss Agnes Page-Brown. Master Hoffman Allen Pryor, the little nephew of the bride, officiated as page in the bridal party.

The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with point and duchesse lace and orange blossoms. A veil of tulle was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms, and the bride carried an ivory prayer book. Roger A. Pryor, Jr., brother of the bride, was best man for the bridegroom, and the ushers were H. Snowden Marshall, Dr. Bolling Lee, a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee; Robert Adger Bowen, George Gordon Battle, and James Lindsay Gordon.

Immediately after the ceremony, a reception was held and a wedding breakfast served. The Neapolitan Mandolin Club, its members attired in gay colored gondolier costumes, played and sang.

Some of the guests were Judge and Mrs. Edward Patterson, President and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Dr. and Mrs. William Pryor, Miss Carrie Pryor of Virginia, Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Pierson, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McIlwaine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Porte V. Ransom, Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Inman, Dr. and Mrs. Clinton Wagner, Lorenzo Semple, Mrs. Virginius Dabney, Mrs. Joseph Winston, Miss Ollie Gossler, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Thomas C. Kinney, and Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison.

Mr. Dodge and his bride will spend a week at Yaddo, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, on Union Avenue, Saratoga, N. Y., which has been thrown open to them. On April 10, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will sail on one of the steamers of the North German Lloyd Line for Europe and will take an extensive trip through Italy, Southern France, and other Mediterranean countries, arriving in the Summer at Paris, where they will reside. Mr. Dodge has one of the most attractive studios in Paris on the Rue des Fourneaux.

The bride was the recipient of many gifts and tokens of affection from her friends. The Colonial Dames of Virginia passed resolutions of esteem and affection and sent a handsomely embossed copy of them to the bride.

Simpson—Neely.

Miss Margaret Neely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Neely of 61 West Ninety-fifth Street, and Thomas Simpson were married at the residence of the bride's parents at 8 o'clock last evening in the presence of about 150 relatives and friends. The marriage ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Anderson of the First United Presbyterian Church, who was assisted by the Rev. Hugh R. McClellan of Paterson, N. J. The house was decorated with roses and cut flowers, pink and white being the prevailing colors.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, embellished with duchesse lace, and a veil of tulle. The bridesmaids, who were the members of the bride's Sunday school class at the First United Presbyterian Church, were Miss Elsie Anderson, Miss Jennie Moorehead, Miss Martha Moorehead, Miss Agnes Parr, Miss Maud Irwin, and Miss Lizzie Lynn. William T. Neely, brother of the bride, was best man for the bridegroom. There were no ushers. After the ceremony a reception was held and a wedding dinner served. Mr. Simpson and his bride will take a wedding trip to Washington and Southern points, and on their return will reside at 61 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Parry—Willets.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Willets, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Willets of Harrison, N. Y., and Joseph S. Parry was solemnized yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Lydia Willets, grandmother of the bride, at 13 West Thirty-fourth Street. The ritual of the Society of Friends was observed, the bride and bridegroom conducting the ceremony themselves. The bride was attired in a traveling costume. About seventy-five relatives and friends of the contracting parties attended. The wedding took place in the drawing room, which was prettily decorated with roses and cut flowers in pink. A wedding dinner was served after the ceremony, the dining room being arranged in yellow, with artistic floral pieces. Mr. Parry and his bride will reside in Harrison, N. Y., after their wedding trip.

Nordlinger—Bondy.

The marriage of Miss Flora Bondy, sister of Maurice S. Bondy of 32 East Sixty-seventh Street, and Louis Nordlinger, took place at Delmonico's at 6:30 last evening, The Rev. Dr. David Davidson officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace, and a veil of tulle attched to the coiffure with a spray of orange blossoms. She was attended by her three sisters. Edward Strouse, Maurice Strauss, Emil Bondy, cousin of the bride; Harry Eising, and William Bondy and Arthur Bondy, brothers of the bride, were the ushers. A supper and reception followed the ceremony.

Birch—Gwynne.

Miss Clara L. Gwynne, youngest daughter of the late George W. Gwynne of Brooklyn, was married yesterday afternoon in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, to Mr. William E. Birch. The Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., performed the ceremony. Miss Anna Gwynne, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and Byron O. Huntington was best man.

Ely—Nevles.

RED BANK, N. J., March 31.—Miss Kate T. Nevles, daughter of Henry M. Nevles, a Judge of the New Jersey Circuit Court, was married this evening to John A. Ely of Jersey City, at Grace Methodist Church. The Rev. William Mitchell officiated. Miss May Ely of Lambertville was maid of honor, and Dr. McCullough of Trenton was best man.

IN HONOR OF MRS. HOBART.

Mrs. Seawell and Her Daughters Give an Afternoon Tea.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mrs. Seawell and the Misses Seawell entertained at an afternoon tea Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Hobart, the wife of Vice President Hobart. Miss Seawell and Miss Henrietta Seawell, the hostesses, were assisted by Mrs. Hawley, Miss Herbert, Miss Voorhees, and Miss Dalzell. The punch bowl was exceedingly artistic, with a decoration of white grapes and handsome leaves edging the rim, and was presided over by Miss Henrietta Seawell. Mrs. Micou dispensed coffee frappé. Prominent among the invited guests were the Vice President, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Miss Ramsay, the Misses McCammon, Miss Cabell, Miss Windom, Mrs. George Westinghouse, Surgeon General Tryon, Mr. Gaillard Hunt, Gen. Sternberg, Lieut. Culver, Dr. Wyman, and ex-Secretary Herbert.

A Lecture About Asters.

In Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, Prof. E. S. Burgess, Secretary of the Botanical Club, lectured last evening on "The Aster Macrophyllus and Allies." He told of his work in the last ten years, separating and classifying species of asters. He illustrated every point in his lecture with a specimen of the pressed plant. He had a large number of specimens, all excellently mounted.

STEPHEN K. FOX ROBBED.

His Cashier, J. Frank Short, Is Missing and His Books Show Defalcations of $7,000.

John Frank Short, for nearly a dozen years a trusted employe of Lane & Fox, brokers at 225 Produce Exchange, has been missing from the office since March 26. His books show that he is a defaulter for nearly $7,000. The peculations have been in small amounts, spread over a long period of time, and the irregularities were discovered by accident.

Stephen K. Fox, the surviving member of the firm, said yesterday the money had been taken so gradually that he had never missed it. He has taken legal measures to reimburse himself by attaching some property owned by Short, but will take no steps to hold him liable criminally.

Short is twenty-seven years old. He had full charge of the cash and check books of the firm, and could have taken considerably more had he wished to do so. He is unmarried, and until his disappearance lived with his mother and two sisters at 22 Strong Place, Brooklyn. He is well known in Brooklyn as an expert billiard and pool player.

When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Short's family appeared much surprised at the charge made against him. One of his sisters said he went to Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, saying he would return Thursday.

According to the story told by Frank Moss, Mr. Fox's counsel, Mrs. Short and her daughters were informed of the status of Short's affairs Monday, and they then said they knew nothing of his whereabouts. On that day a messenger delivered this letter to Mr. Fox:

Dear Mr. Fox: By the time you receive this I may not be among the living. I beg of you, for God's sake and for the sake of my dear old mother and two sisters, not to say anything about the wrong I have done. I cannot face you after what I have done, and I pray you will forgive me. Yours in sorrow, J. FRANK SHORT.

It was not until he received the letter that Mr. Fox suspected that an error of $40 he had discovered in his bank book was anything but accidental. An expert found that during the past six months nearly $3,000 had been abstracted, and that during several years small amounts averaging about $35 a week had been taken. Mr. Short's salary was $25 a week.

Mr. Fox took the letter to Mrs. Short. She was greatly distressed, and suggested that some property her son owned might make good the amount stolen. Mr. Fox was desirous of keeping the matter secret, but Mrs. Short insisted, and he consulted Mr. Moss as to the practicability of attaching the property without giving publicity to the young man's wrongdoing.

Yesterday Mr. Moss filed an affidavit detailing the facts of the defalcation, and obtained from Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, an attachment in favor of Mr. Fox against certain property owned by Short. Mr. Moss declined last night to describe the property or to say where it is situate. He said it is not worth $7,000.

DINNER FOR MR. M'BURNEY.

General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Receives a Loving Cup.

Robert R. McBurney, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, by the Board of Directors, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of Mr. McBurney's birth, and the thirty-fifth of his connection with the association. About 125 persons were at the dinner.

William E. Dodge presided, and among those present were the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Cephas Brainerd, Prof. Norman Fox of Morristown, N. J.; Alfred E. Marling, and Richard C. Morse, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr Morse read a number of telegrams congratulating Mr. McBurney on his dual anniversary, and letters of congratulation and regret at their inability to be present from Chauncey Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel Sloan, Morris K. Jesup, and John C. Havemeyer.

Mr. Dodge then presented to the association, on behalf of the Board of Directors, a life-size oil-painting of Mr. McBurney, executed by William Thorne. Clayton S. Cooper, Secretary of the Twenty-third Street Branch, presented to the happy sexagenarian a silver loving cup. Speeches eulogistic of Mr. McBurney's services and career were made by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Cephas Brainerd, Dr. Bangs, and others.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Lenten Sewing Class in aid of the Lying-in Hospital met at the residence of Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt, 459 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. About 100 members of the class attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro will give the last of their "At Homes" to-morrow afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock, at their apartments, 20 Fifth Avenue. A pleasant musical programme is planned, some of the participants being Mme. Kitty Berger Pancrittus, Hans Kronold, Arthur Hochman, and McKenzie Gordon.

A recital of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," by Marshall Darrach, was enjoyed by a large number of society people yesterday afternoon. It was given in the smaller ballroom of the Waldorf, which was crowded to the doors. Mr. Darrach recited from memory, and displayed excellent powers of impersonation.

Another of the series of "Trio" musicales arranged by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock was given yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue. The series has been attended by many prominent society people, and has been very popular. At yesterday's meeting the feature of the programme was the singing of Miss Sarah Walker. Miss Geraldine Morgan, Paul Morgan, Ernest Schelling, and Messrs. Wetzler and Hauser also gave selections that were well received.

Miss Emily M. Burbank continued her series of National music lectures in the Waldorf smaller ballroom yesterday morning before a fashionable audience. "Bohemia and Hungary" were the countries included, and Miss Burbank, assisted by Miss Florence Mosher, who illustrated the talk with piano music, dwelt on the works of Zdenko Fibich, Frederic Smetana, and Anton Dvorák of Bohemia, and Franz Liszt and the National melodies of Hungary. The last lecture of the series will be given next Wednesday, when the topic will be "Germany and the Viennese School."

RIVALRY FOR OFFICES.

Local Politicians in the Chase for Collector and Postmaster.

The battle among local Republican politicians for Federal places under President McKinley is waging fiercely both here and in Washington. The appointment of Ferdinand Eldmann as Internal Revenue Collector for the Third District is the only bit of comfort that the regular organization has yet received.

The Platt machine is still backing George R. Bidwell, Jr., for Collector of the Port, and Cornelius Van Cott for Postmaster; and they propose to stick by them until the appointments are made, or until some compromise is effected. The regular organization would also like to have Henry L. Burnett made United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York and William Henkel United States Marshal. They would also like to secure the appointment of Clarence W. Meade as Appraiser, but Wilbur F. Wakeman is an applicant for that place and is backed by Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss. Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction is still being pushed by the anti-Platt men for Collector of the Port.

Gibson Too Ill to Appear.

Charles A. Gibson, the private detective who was convicted of perjury in General Sessions Thursday last for his evidence in the Shrady divorce trial, was too ill to appear in court yesterday to hear his counsel make an application for a new trial. By consent of the District Attorney the time to make the motion was extended for a week. Gibson is in the hospital in the Tombs. He is suffering from nervous prostration and fainting spells.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Senator Angus Cameron.

Ex-United States Senator Angus Cameron of La Crosse, Wis., whose death late Tuesday night was mentioned in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, was a New York man by birth and education. He was a son of Duncan Angus Cameron, a Scotchman, who settled in Livingston County in the early part of the century. Angus Cameron was born at Caledonia, July 4, 1826. When he was thirteen years old his father sent him to the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima. At fifteen he began to teach school. In 1856, while engaged in the law business at Albany, he married Mary Baker of Urbana, Steuben County. In September, 1857, he removed to Lacrosse, Wis., where he became so popular that in 1863 he was elected to the State Senate. He continued in State politics until 1875, when he was sent to the United States Senate. In 1881 he was elected again to succeed Matt H. Carpenter. His most conspicuous work in the Senate was in connection with the alleged fraudulent election in the South.

Charles M. Carter.

Charles M. Carter, a wealthy merchant of Boston, died at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Tuesday evening from pneumonia and heart failure. He had been touring California as a member of a Raymond and Whitcomb New England excursion party, and was accompanied by his wife and two daughters.

Mr. Carter was born at Lancaster, Mass., in 1822. He went to Boston when a young man, and for the past twenty years had been President of the Maverick Oil Company and manager of the Boston department of the Standard Oil Company. In the Summer of 1895 he retired from active business. He was a member of the Algonquin Club and the Boston Athletic Association.

Henry Archibald.

Henry Archibald died Tuesday at his home, 150 West Seventeenth Street. He was eighty-one years old. He engaged in the real estate business in this city sixty years ago, and continued in it until he retired, twenty-five years ago. He leaves three married daughters. The funeral will take place this morning at 11 o'clock, Cypress Hills being the place of interment.

Manuela Moncada.

Manuela Moncada died at his home, at the Everett House, yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. She was born in Jaral de Berrios, Mexico, and was a lineal descendant of the Count of San Mateo and Marquis of Jaral-Guanajuato. She leaves an adopted daughter, Miss Emma Moncada, with whom she lived in this city during the past four years. The body will be taken to Tepeyac, Guadalupe, for interment.

John Brown.

JOHN BROWN, a Representative from Windham, Conn., in the Legislature, died in Windham yesterday, aged eighty years. He was the oldest member of the Connecticut House, and served two terms upward of a half century ago. He was also State Senator for one term. Last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Brown observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Ex-Judge Stephen F. Wilson.

Ex-Judge Stephen F. Wilson died in Wellsboro, Penn., yesterday in his seventy-sixth year. He was elected to the State Senate in 1862 and to Congress in 1864 and 1866. He was Additional Law Judge of this district from 1871 to 1882, and in 1884 and 1885 was an Associate Justice of the United States Court in New England.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JONATHAN BURTIS died in Hartford yesterday. Death was due to stomach trouble. He was born in Epsom, N. H., June 11, 1821.

Mrs. JOHN B. FAHEY, mother of the Right Rev. Bishop Tierney of the Hartford Roman Catholic Diocese, died in Norwalk, Conn., Tuesday evening aged eighty years.

Dr. WALBURG COLEMAN, a son of the late Dr. James Coleman, died in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, aged fifty-one years. He was at one time Surgeon-Major of the Seventh Regiment. He is survived by a brother, Rutherford Coleman, a lawyer, of Trenton.

Judge AUGUST SCHWARTING died yesterday in the State Asylum for the Insane at Long Branch, where he was taken two months ago. He leaves a widow, but no children. He came to Long Branch twenty years ago and engaged in the cigar business. He was prominent in politics.

LEWIS BARNARD, senior member of Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, one of the largest dry goods firms in Worcester, Mass., died yesterday. His business career began in 1842, when the firm of Chamberlain & Barnard was organized. Mr. Barnard has been a member of the Board of Aldermen and a representative at the General Court of Massachusetts.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As a dressing and color restorer, nothing is so satisfactory as PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC strengthens the lungs.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. **E. & W.** **E. & W.**
The new collar, "MENLO."

MARRIED.

PARRY—WILLETS.—At the residence of the bride's grandmother, No. 13 West 34th St., on fourth day, third month, 31st, by Friends's ceremony, Sarah, daughter of Robert R. Willets, to Joseph S. Parry.

DIED.

COLEMAN.—On March 30, 1897, Dr. H. Waldburg Coleman.

Relatives are invited to attend his funeral at half-past 11 o'clock A. M., April 1, from his late residence, 111 South Warren St., Trenton, N. J.

DRAKE.—At Morristown, N. J., March 29, 1897, George W. Drake.

Funeral services held at his late residence, 150 Morris Street, on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

GUION.—On Wednesday morning, 31st March, 1897, at her residence in Warwick, New York, Elizabeth J. Guion, wife of the late Clement Guion.

Funeral service will be said at Trinity Chapel, West 25th Street, near Broadway, on Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

HOUGHTON.—On March 30, Charles F. Houghton of Corning, N. Y., age 50 years and 10 months.

Burial on Thursday at 3 P. M.

LEA. — At her residence, St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Tuesday, March 30, Mary Eleanor McKay, wife of the late Isaac Lea, M. D.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, April 2d, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Louisville and Bardstown Ky., papers please notice.

LEVERICH.—Suddenly, at the Windsor Hotel, Wednesday morning, March 31, 1897, Mary W. De Forest, wife of S. Duncan Leverich.

Funeral on Friday, April 2, at 10 A. M., from 15 West 48th St., N. Y.

LOCKWOOD.—At Norwalk, Conn., Tuesday evening, William B. E. Lockwood, in his 75th year.

Funeral services from his late residence on Friday, April 2, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 2 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

MALLORY.—Entered into life eternal, "At peace with God and in charity with the world," at Bridgeport, Conn., in the 80th year of his age, the Hon. George Mallory, father of the late Rev. George S. Mallory, D. D.

The burial from St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Friday, April 2, at 3 P. M.

MONTAGUE.—At Osprey, Fla., March 28, Almer H. Montague, age 54 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Saturday evening, April 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

MOORE.—At his residence, 62 Summer St., Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday night, March 30, 1897, Henry C., last surviving son of the late Dr. Samuel W. and Emily C. Moore of New York City, aged 77 years.

Burial office at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, on Friday, April 2, at 3:30 P. M. Interment Woodland Cemetery, Stamford. Carriages will be in waiting at station in Stamford on arrival of 2 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

PURDY.—On Tuesday, March 30, at his residence, 20 5th Av., John F. Purdy, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday morning, April 2, at 10 o'clock.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

The pious care he ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
AHERN, Thomas F.,	112 E. 41st St...	4	30
ANDREWS, John,	316 W. 37th St...	61	29
ANDERSON, Mary,	489 1st Av.....	50	30
ABRAHAMS, Hancke,	313 East 51st St	10	30
ABRAMOWITZ, Abraham,	83 Henry..	45	31
ANDERSON, Fred,	1,506 3d Av.....	1	31
BUCKLEY, Daniel,	448 W. 53d St...	35	30
BIERMAN, Esther,	1,906 3d Av.....	60	30
BERRETTA, Egisto,	14 E. 28th St....	39	30
BACKMAN, Mary,	Alms House.....	72	30
BAUGHMAN, Jennie,	New Rochelle..	28	30
BASTAIN, Maggie,	620 E. 16th St..	1	31
BENSON, Ann,	21 Lawrence St.....	24	29
BUCKLEY, Ellen,	923 Brook Av.....	24	30
BUTLER, Catharine,	515 E. 81st St..	70	30
CARR, Michael,	31 Broome St.....	54	29
CAMPBELL, Archie,	Brooklyn.....	27	29
CLOUGHLY, Helen E.,	347 W. 47th St	8	30
CUFF, John,	12 Chatham Square....	32	29
COHEN, Ida F.,	243 W. 125th St..	28	28
CONRAN, Mary A.,	459 W. 35th St...	40	30
CLARKE, Sarah C.,	108 W. 71st St...	65	31
CALLAWAY, Samuel,	96 Bowery.....	70	31
CALLAHAN, James,	225 E. 93d St....	6	30
DUFFY, James,	117 W. 60th St....	27	29
EIDT, Edward,	215 Bowery.....	1	30
EHLERS, Fannie,	320 E. 46th St....	28	30
FRIEDERICH, Johann,	539 W. 47th.	36	30
FEUERBACH, Eliza'th,	466 Lenox Av.	70	29
FORD, William,	341 E. 36th St.....	28	30
FEI, John A.,	323 East 41st St.....	76	30
GALLAGHER, Anna B.,	Ward's Isl.	68	29
GERHARDT, Amelia C.,	1,968 3d Av.	3	30
GOODM

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
REORGANIZATION.
New York and Philadelphia, March 20, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for Stocks and Bonds of
The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

On and after Thursday, April 1, 1897, we shall be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for Reorganization Certificates.

One hundred schedules per diem will be received. No schedules will be received after 2 P. M.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") **must be indorsed in blank;** and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

Persons entitled to any fraction of a share may either sell the fraction to us, or we will sell them such amount as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. In the absence of definite instructions from depositors, the fractions will be **bought** by us.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....1,100,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson.....2d Vice-President
Frank Tunbull.....Treasurer
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Clark Williams.....Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd.....Asst. Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Dumont Clarke, Gustav E. Kissel,
Charles D. Dickey, jr., Luther Kountze,
William B. Dixon, Charles T. Lewis,
David Dows, jr., Lewis May,
Robert A. Granniss, Theodore Morford,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Richard A. McCurdy,
G. A. Havemeyer, jr., Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Charles M. Pratt,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Geo ge W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00

LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

WANTED.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated
(of Chicago)
First Mortgage Bond Scrip.
EDGAR DEAL,
Edison Building, 44 Broad St.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Bonds of the above-named company, maturing April 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the "William Jones" tract; Philadelphia and Mahanoy Coal Company land; Shamokin and Bear Valley Coal Company land; and Swatara Company's lands, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak, with slumps in the coal stocks.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock was offered at the close of Tuesday's market at 156. At yesterday's close 152 was the bid for it. Delaware and Hudson was offered at Tuesday's close at 108½. Last night it was offered at 102. The last price for Jersey Central on Tuesday was 83. Last night 77¾ was the bid for it. Compared with changes like these, Reading had even a semblance of firmness, selling one-half of 1 per cent. above the amount of the cash assessment paid in upon it.

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It looked at one time during yesterday's market as if all the anthracite coal stocks were bent for demoralization, and before the day was over they had most of the market going downward sympathetically. Few of the net changes of the day were anything else than declines. Yet not till toward the end of the business day was there any yielding outside of the coal group. As a matter of fact, St. Paul and Burlington and other important shares showed rather a tendency to advance even in the face of the earlier weakness in Jersey Central.

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It was Jersey Central that led the break among the coalers. It opened at 82½, and during the day sold down to 77, and benefited by a rally of a single point at the close. As Jersey Central went down a little, Lackawanna got upon the tape at receding figures, but next to Jersey Central, the sensation of the day was in a slump by Delaware and Hudson. Throughout all the recent weakness of Jersey Central there has been a splendid firmness shown in Delaware and Hudson quotations. Resisting bear attacks, the stock seemed to have the support of a resolute investment demand, and even the generally recognized poor conditions of the anthracite trade seemed in no wise to cause any wavering in the Delaware and Hudson quarter. In the investment market it had the benefit of the understanding that it was upon an established 5 per cent. basis for at least the present year, while by economic administration it might hope to profit through expected improvement in general trade conditions. An aggressive short interest in Delaware and Hudson is credited with having sunk much money in futile efforts to depress the stock. Any criticism aimed at Delaware and Hudson could not, even most remotely, involve the integrity of the managers of that property.

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Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson are in material ways differently circumstanced. While there has been investment demand for Delaware and Hudson, there has at the same time been recently a continual investment liquidation in Jersey Central. This has been due to the fact that Jersey Central affairs, long officially shrouded in mystery, have been since the beginning of the present year under close examination, with opportunities provided for information beyond any that have for years been available. It has been disclosed that while Jersey Central's annual report has claimed "income" of over $400,000 per year from one of its subordinate companies, the sworn statements of that subordinate company have shown that such payment was not made. It has been disclosed that the Jersey Central, with a floating debt of its own aggregating $4,000,000, has in its auxiliary, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, a dependent property with over $7,000,000 additional unfunded debt, making the tremendous aggregate for Jersey Central and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre combined of between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000. It has been disclosed that interest upon much of this floating debt has not been paid. It has been disclosed that while Jersey Central has been continually paying dividends it has in its bookkeeping claimed income which is represented by over $5,000,000 unpaid coupons of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. It has been disclosed that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company has of itself a debt of $29,000,000. And finally, yesterday it was disclosed that of its seven-million-dollar unfunded debt, between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 is in the form of notes due on demand.

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For the first time since the two stocks have been listed, Jersey Central yesterday was traded in to a greater extent than Sugar Trust, its total being 40,000 shares against 34,000 of the latter. The selling was mostly in comparatively small lots of from 100 to 500 shares. It was selling which was widely distributed, brokers with every variety of relationship and interest making the transactions. Again it looked as if Philadelphia were selling heavily. The interest accredited with selling 10,000 shares for Philadelphia account on Tuesday was yesterday set down for transactions of equal magnitude. Throughout Wall Street there was a settled conviction that much of the selling was for inside accounts. There has been throughout the recent break of 20 points in Jersey Central a continuing loan rate kept upon the stock, but this seems to have lost its persuasive influence, and is now attributed to manipulation rather than to any indication that the market is oversold. This, however, is, as always, such a speculative question that it must be wholly a matter for guesswork and theorizing.

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The passage of the Tariff bill in the House was a month ago anticipated in Wall Street as likely to be a signal for betterment in the stock market, but so remarkable in its provisions is the bill the House has adopted that it is hardly probable that its announcement this morning will be greeted with overwhelming enthusiasm. Business men do not like it. Business men say it does not help. Business men say it hurts.

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Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼. There was a sale of $11,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113¾.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were :

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1¼	Minn. Iron	1
Can. Pacific	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Mo. Pacific	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Morris & Essex	1
Bay State Gas	⅝	N. J. Central	5
Brooklyn R. T.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chicago Gas	½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Phil. & Rdg.	⅜
Chi. & Northwest.	⅞	P. & Rdg. 1st pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	St. L. Southwest.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1⅝	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	4⅞	St. P. & Omaha	¾
Del., Lack. & W.	3¼	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Gen. Electric	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Lake Shore	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1	Western Union	⅞
Manhattan	1⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Rio G. W. 1st	1¼	Union El. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st	1	St. L. Southwest 2d	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $92,155,791; balances, $5,105,472; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $233,330.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅝@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.84¾@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par to 10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

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The money market was more active yesterday than for some time past. There was a new impetus given by a fresh outbreak on the part of importers to take goods from bond. Call money continues from 1½ to 1¾ per cent. Brokers in that department report considerable activity. In time money there was no change in rates, and even with the increased demand from importers the offerings were liberal. Commercial paper was quiet and without change. Compared with the demand, offerings of bills are small. There is to be noted, however, an improvement in the quality of paper being offered by the brokers.

NO REASON FOR FRIGHT.

Mr. Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, prominent as a Western capitalist and street railway man, who is at present in New York, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the Western business outlook:

"There is already some improvement in general business throughout the West, and almost every line of trade is in better condition than for some time past. I do not mean to say that we have any sort of a business boom or that there has been any very great or very rapid betterment in conditions, but still there has been an appreciable improvement, which, if nothing else, shows the general tendency throughout trade circles.

"The prospects both for business men and for farmers in the West are decidedly better than they have been for some time. Weather conditions during the past Winter promise much for the farmer, and it would seem that good crops are assured for some time to come. That, of course, means improvement in business of all kinds. And it also means better earnings for the railroads. Of late the heavy snows have kept back the movement of merchandise in the West, and many of the roads have suffered in consequence. But that drawback is now out of the way, and I think that in the future railroad earnings will show considerable improvement.

"As for the Supreme Court decision in the Trans-Missouri matter, I think that altogether too much is being made of the affair, and that people are getting scared with no real reason for it. In my opinion this decision will have none of the bad effects that have been predicted. It is to the interests of all railroads to maintain rates, and they will do so as individuals, if not as combinations. I do not believe that we shall see the terrific rate wars that are being looked for.

"The decision, of course, is having a very bad effect on the stock market. It has caused a depreciation in the value of railroad securities. But that is only temporary, and the eventual outcome of this matter will not be in any way as disastrous as Wall Street seems to expect.

"Generally, I feel most hopeful. We are not having any great business boom—improvement is slow, and it is better that it should be. But there is nothing really serious in the outlook, and I see no reason why the improvement should not continue steadily and with substantial results in the long run."

LEGISLATION IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Legislature decided yesterday to postpone consideration of the Humphreys Street Railway bill until after the Chicago election, April 6. This is the bill which is supposed to be aimed directly at Mr. Yerkes's plan to list his Chicago railway stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, and its postponement is considered a partial victory for that Chicago financier.

The Humphreys bill prohibits the listing of securities of any Illinois corporation outside of that State except on the payment of $500 annually to the State. The Illinois legislator who introduced the bill and whose name has been given to it gives as his reasons therefor the belief that by putting such a prohibitive tax upon corporations there will be brought about a withdrawal of Illinois securities from the exchanges throughout the country and local speculation will be increased accordingly. To this statesman $500 is evidently a large sum.

The wording of Mr. Humphreys's bill is as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that it shall be unlawful for any company incorporated under the laws of this State to list or cause to be listed any of its capital stock, certificates, shares, or securities on any exchange or association dealing in the buying and selling of stocks or securities of any kind when such exchange or association is located or has its place of business in any State other than the State of Illinois, unless such incorporated company shall first obtain permission from the Secretary of State to so list its stock, snares, or securities or certificates.

2. Any company incorporated under the laws of this State desiring to list its stock, certificates, shares, or securities for sale on any exchange or association dealing in stocks or securities whose place of business shall be located in any State other than the State of Illinois, stating that such company desires to list its stock, shares, certificates, or securities for sale on exchanges or associations outside the State of Illinois, and shall tender to the Secretary of State the sum of $500, thereupon the said Secretary of State shall issue to such company a permit to so list its stock, certificates, shares, or securities on any exchange outside the State of Illinois; such permit shall allow such company to transact its business on exchanges outside the State for one year from the date thereof, and shall be renewed from year to year by the Secretary of State upon the payment by such company of an annual fee of $500.

3. All money collected by the Secretary of State from such permits shall be turned over semi-annually to the State Treasurer and by him credited to the general fund.

4. Any company violating either section of this statute shall pay to the State Treasurer of this State the sum of $1,000 for each and every violation, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of this State to enforce the provisions of this act.

5. Any written or printed notice in any newspaper, pamphlet, or quotation sheet giving the buying or selling price of any stock, certificates, shares, or securities on any exchange or association dealing in stocks outside the State shall be deemed sufficient evidence that such stock, certificates, shares, or securities are listed upon such exchange or association, and shall subject such company to the payment of the moneys and fees provided for in this act.

TALES ABOUT SPIRITS.

Again an agreement has been reached between the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and the outside distillers. This time Wall Street is told that the agreement has been put into effect and the advance of 2 cents per gallon in spirits is held up as proof. Producing capacity is to be reduced, prices are to be gradually advanced until the cost of production is reached, and every effort is to be made to maintain new prices.

But details are lacking, and official confirmation of the rumored agreement is not to be found. And, besides, trade combinations are illegal in these days of Supreme Court decisions, a fact which the American Spirits rumor mongers have not taken into consideration.

And the whole tale is stock jobbing, anyway.

BUCKET SHOPPING IN BOSTON.

The Boston Stock Exchange is evidently having its full quota of trouble. There is being heard in State Street the same sort of clamor that has recently gone up in New York over the bucket shops, and the duties of the Stock Exchange regarding them. But in addition to this, Boston is accusing its Stock Exchange houses of irregular practices, such as false quotations and having dealings with bucket shops. And on this account there is much dissension in State Street.

Some time ago The Boston Herald printed a paragraph announcing that the Governors of the Stock Exchange were determined to stop these practices on the part of some members, had issued a circular to that effect, and had summoned the representatives of certain houses to explain their conduct on sundry occasions. The Herald now supplements that paragraph with the following:

Since publishing the foregoing, evidence has come to hand which more specifically indicates that the Governors had before them prior to issuing the circular proof and admission that one at least of their number had made fictitious quotations and had declared in extenuation that the practice was common. Unless, therefore, the member in question encounters the penalty befitting the act, the sincere purpose the Governors to put an end to dishonest practices will be open to question. The Stock Exchanges of New York are enforcing the rules against irregular practice by members. Will the Boston Stock Exchange content itself with issuing a circular?

THE PROSPERITY OF CHICAGO.

Chicago takes credit unto herself in the columns of The Post of that city in this wise:

The reports so frequently brought back from New York and other Eastern cities to the effect that an impression prevails there that Chicago is "dead broke" will doubtless be amended in the near future. A better opportunity for the refutation of such slanders could hardly have been afforded than in the public subscription for West Chicago consolidated bonds, which opened simultaneously in New York and Chicago today. It had never been expected, of course, that Chicago would subscribe to anything like the same extent for these securities as would New York. On the contrary, it has been repeatedly urged, during the Humphrey bill agitation, for instance, that newspaper criticism of street railroad enterprise in Chicago had been such that capital had positively taken flight at the outlook and needed something like the proposed legislation to coax it to return to the Western metropolis.

WESTERN CROP CONDITIONS.

Prime's review of the crop outlook, made to The Daily Stockholder, says:

The snow is not all gone yet, and, in fact, in the Northwest it is going very slowly, and all our present indications are still pointing to a late seeding of Spring wheat. If our seeding had all been finished by the 1st of April, which is among the impossibilities now, we would then say the prospect for a full crop of Spring wheat was as good as usual.

The sheet anchor to which we cling with so much tenacity is the fact that the ground is supplied with an ample store of moisture. From conditions and my general information I cannot see how we can make much progress with the seeding of wheat for fourteen days at the earliest.

In Nebraska, which is a great Spring wheat and oat State, owing to the very peculiar condition of the soil, the ground will be fit for seeding small grain in the North Platte by the opening of the coming week. The frost is practically all out of the ground, and the moisture in this territory is about right for Spring seeding.

With prices about as they are and with good roads, a movement of corn is looked for just as soon as oat seeding is over. Very little if any corn at railroad stations has been shelled or shipped out this Winter. In fact, cribbers are still buying. The prospects now in this important area are for an average Spring, if anything tending toward late.

In Kansas and Missouri, and in fact the whole Lower Missouri Valley, everything is late and ground totally unfit for seeding.

As the Mississippi River is forty-four miles wide at Memphis, the Kansas City and Memphis and the Missouri Pacific Railroad are badly knocked out in corn shipments, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is now controlling the Southern shipments again. Reports on Winter wheat from Kansas still continue to be encouraging, but the danger line in Missouri and Kansas will not be over for fourteen days yet. Wheat millers are doing very little; corn millers are doing a very large business, running the mills day and night, and are as far behind in filling their orders as they have been at any time this season. This is the great evidence of the curtailing of the consumption of flour.

CRIPPLE CREEK STOCKS.

William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs write of the Cripple Creek mining markets:

While our own market is dull and declining, the cause is to be found not in ore losses mines and the puncturing of outrageously inflated values, but in general business and financial conditions operative throughout the length and breadth of our land; and it may confidently be expected to respond promptly to the improvement in these conditions which cannot be far in the future. During these weeks and months of almost continuous decline in the prices of our stocks, the development of the mines has been prosecuted with increasing vigor and with a wonderful degree of success. The output of the Cripple Creek district has constantly increased during the past year, and the practical limit of its production at the present time is the capacity of the smelters and mills to handle this output. It can not be doubted, therefore, that broad and solid foundations are being laid for a strong advance in the prices of the meritorious stocks; and it seems equally certain that this advance will be coincident with the general business and industrial revival which we must believe is near at hand.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 75⅛; Erie, ⅜, to 13⅝; Atchison, ⅜, to 11; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 30½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 47⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 100¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 48½ and Illinois Central at 93. British consols declined 1-16, to 111¾, for money, and advanced 1-16, to 111⅞, for the account. India Council bills were allotted at 15 1-32d per rupee, a decline of 1-16d from the previous price.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

3 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 120½.

107 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 315 to 325½.

22 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 532.

10 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 90¼.

$3,000 Newburg Electric Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1944, coupons May and November, accrued interest from Nov. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 95.

2,000 Rio Grande Western Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1939, (hypothecated,) 72.

20 shares Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, $100 each, 313¾.

30 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 140¼.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 151.

4 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 413⅝.

5 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 206¾.

25 shares Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 210.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¾@62¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61 11-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48@49½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company hols $423,029.23 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 5-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,085,983
Exports in the same period	1,056,856
Net imports	29,127
Net imports, 1896	4,561,031
Net exports, 1895	17,995,287
Net exports, 1894	5,151,182
Net exports, 1893	5,193,344

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On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Breece sold at .19 and 100 Kingston and Pembroke at .29. On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .09, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 100 Horn Silver at 1.00, 300 Ophir at .90, 400 Pharmacist at .15, and 300 Sierra Nevada at .20.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	200
Am. Exchange	173	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Mech. & Traders'	120
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	160
Central National	100	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	156
City	1,500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	207	New York	230
Continental	131	New York County	750
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
East River	130	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	8000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	88
Hanover	320	State of New York	115
Hudson River	155	Third National	90
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	92
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Mfrs'	185	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	220		

There was a sale of three shares of American Exchange at 173.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
3d week March	$79,233	$96,538	.....
From July 1	4,185,367	4,281,932	.....
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
3d week March	$12,227	$10,705	$12,235
From Jan. 1	112,374	110,262	129,395
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for February—			
Gross earnings	89,435	50,295	83,507
Oper. ex. & Taxes.	64,936	32,386	29,819
Net earnings	24,499	17,909	3,688
July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	711,126	382,675	333,901
Operating ex.	489,243	289,636	273,470
Net earnings	221,883	113,039	60,431
MEXICAN CENTRAL for February—			
Gross earnings	1,007,223	776,327	708,566
Operating ex.	674,825	557,860	414,333
Net earnings	332,398	218,467	294,233
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,081,125	1,598,559	1,501,609
Operating ex.	1,371,216	1,061,274	851,953
Net earnings	709,909	537,285	649,654
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for February—			
Gross earnings	157,678	151,010	184,837
Operating ex.	115,463	104,073	99,025
Net earnings	42,215	46,937	35,812
July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	1,627,980	1,680,291	1,425,880
Operating ex.	1,092,075	985,281	955,647
Net earnings	535,905	675,010	470,233

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$220,947,569
Gold reserve	151,834,395
Net silver	19,868,501
United States notes in the Treasury	23,248,271
Treasury notes of 1890	28,717,352
Total receipts this day	1,471,903
Total receipts this month	35,994,524
Total expenditures this day	123,796
Total expenditures this month	27,250,796
Deposits in National banks	16,450,075
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	841,216
Government receipts from internal revenue	221,172
Customs	1,240,011
Miscellaneous	15,814

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 31.—Trading was slow and, beyond heaviness in copper shares, little feature materialized. The continued shrinkage in London quotations on copper and an easing of fully ¼c per pound in Lake Superior ingot, with rumors of a Calumet and Hecla sale of the metal at another ¼c concession, have served, with the general market heaviness, to make for realizing sales and to prevent renewed buying interest. Considerable curiosity exists as to Boston and Montana, which fell from 123 to 120½; the Butte from 17 to 16, with rally to 16½ and another drop to 16⅛; Osceola rallied ½, to 30½, but lost the gain; Wolverine lost ¼, to 9; West End Street was off ⅜, at 72½; Gold Coin rose ⅜, to 5½; New Haven and Hartford was ½ lower, at 170. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Atchison, new	10⅝	10⅞
Atchison pf.	19⅞	20
Boston & Albany	..	213
Boston & Lowell	212	213
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	262½	..
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¾	70⅞
Chicago June. & Stock Yards	102½	103½
Chicago June. & Stock Yards pf.	106½	107
Fitchburg pf.	..	93
Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	30½	32
Mex. Central	8¼	8½
New England pf.	58½	60
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	170	171
Old Colony	178	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	..	..
Union Pacific	6¾	6
West End	72	72¼

Bonds.

American Bell Telephone 7s	104	..
Atchison 4s, new	80	..
Atchison adjustment 4s	44	..
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	82¾	83
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	63	..
B. & M. R. non-ex. 6s	107	..
C. B. & N. 1st 5s	107	..
C., B. & N. 2d 6s	99	99¾
C., B. & Qy., con. 1st 7s	115¾	..
C., B. & Qy. convert. 5s	99¾	100
C., B. & Qy. Iowa, 4s	97⅜	..
Chi., Mil. & St. P., W. 7s, 6s	119	..
C., M. & St. P. Dub. 6s	121	..
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards 5s	..	109¼
Chi. & North Michigan 6s	42	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	55	..
Detroit, Lansing & No. 7s	55	..
Detroit & Grand Rapids 4s	60	..
Fre., Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s	128	..
Fre., Elk. & M. V. 6s	127	..
K. C., Clinton & Springfield 5s	50	..
K. C. Ft. Scott & M. 6s	79	80
K. C., Memphis & Birm. 4s	66½	..
K. C., Memphis & Birm. inc. 5s	..	23
K. C. & M. R. Bridge 6s	90	..
K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. 7s	..	122
Little Rock & Ft. Scott 7s	..	90
Louis., Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s	100	..
Mahoning Coal 5s	107	..
Mex. Central con. 4s	66	67
Mex. Central 1st con. inc. 3s	..	17½
Mex. Cent. 2d con. inc. 3s	..	8
New England Tel. 6s, 1899	102	..
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex. coup	120	..
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup	113½	..
Ogdens. & L. Cham. 6s	80	..
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	34½	..
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s	5	..

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	2¾	3
Atlantic	20	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	12½	.20
Boston & Montana	120¾	121
Butte & Boston 3d as. pd.	16¼	16½
Calumet & Hecla	375	376
Centennial	7⅝	7¾
Copper Falls	47½	..
Franklin	10½	11
Gold Coin Mines	5⅜	5½
Kearsarge	15¾	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	..
Osceola	29	29½
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5¼
Quincy	104	..
Santa Ysabel, (gold)	..	13
Tamarack	120	..
Tamarack, Junior	16	17
Tecumseh	2¾	..
Wolverine	9	..

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	221	223
Dominion Coal	8	8½
Dominion Coal pf.	79	80
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	150
Erie Telephone	64	..
General Electric	31¼	31¾
General Electric pf.	73	75
Illinois Steel	32½	33½
Lamson Con. Store Service	21	21½
Mexican Telephone	50	75
New England Telephone	..	102
Philadelphia Company	18¾	19
Pullman Palace Car	158	160
United States Oil	14¾	15
United States Rubber	13½	14½
United States Rubber pf.	62	68
Westinghouse Electric	..	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	..	50½

Unlisted Securities.

American Sugar Refineries	109¾	110
American Sugar Refs. pf.	..	101
Bay State Gas	4¾	4½
Fort Wayne Electric	50	51
Merced Gild Mining	8¾	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	13½	14

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 31.—There is said to be a bull pool in West Chicago Cable stock, and, more than this, it is claimed that there is an agreement made in writing by which there will be no inside selling for a certain period. Whether this pool is an actual existing fact remains to be seen, and whether it can advance values to the point named is another interesting question to be settled by time and facts. The weakness yesterday afternoon was not apparent in the slightest degree. It opened at 102 and closed at 103 regular and 103⅜ account, after selling at 103⅝. There were also tips to buy the Biscuit, but the market acted as though these tips should be let severely alone. The first sale of the stock was at 46, and there was a gradual decline to 45, where the market closed.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard Company	27½
C. & Chicago Canal & Dock Company	63
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Company	10¾
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Company pf.	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	33⅜
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	50
Chicago City

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM ST., ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1897:

Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martins Ferry Street R'y.
Cayadutta Electric R. R. Co.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. Co.
Chippewa Falls Water Works Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Corry Water Supply Co.
Cortland & Homer Traction Co.
Consumers' Gas Co. Debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R., Mt. Vernon, Sullivan County Coal & 1st General Mortgage.
Elmira Water Co.
Hot Springs (S. D.) Water, Light & Power Co.
Jefferson City, Mo., Water Works Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kearney City Water Co., Neb., 1st Mtge.
Keokuk Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Marinette City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Menomonie Water Co. First Mortgage.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Extension.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Car Trust "N." & "P."
Newark, Ohio, Water Works 1st Mtge.
New Philadelphia Water Works 1st Mtge.
Olean, N. Y., Improvement Bonds.
Ohio & Mississippi R'y Co.
Petersburg Electric R'y Co.
Pelham Park R. R. Co.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'y Co. 4½ per cent., Series "A" and "B."
Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'y Co.
San Antonio Gas Co.
Staten Island Cricket & Baseball Club.
Victoria, Texas, City of.
West Virginia & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.
Due April 2, 1897.
Hornellsville Water Co.
Standard Time Stamp Co.
Due April 15, 1897.
Baraboo Water Works Co.
Escanaba Water Works Co.
Due April 23, 1897.
Westfield, Town of.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
APRIL 1ST, 1897:

Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 18.
Centreville, Ia., Independent School District.
Chehalis Co., Wash., School District No. 29.
Coos Co., Oregon, School District No. 41.
Cowlitz Co., Wash., School District No. 36.
Creston, Ia., Independent School District.
Davison Co., So. Dakota, Refunding.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Decatur, Ill., Refunding.
Etowah Co., Ala.
Forreston, Ill., Water Works.
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A."
King Co., Wash., School District No. 50.
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Improvement.
Lee Co., Ia., Refunding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 19, (Winlock.)
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Nephi, Utah, Water Works.
Royalton, Minn., Independent School District.
Salem, So. Dakota, Water Works.
Spring Valley, Ill., Water Works.
Williamsburg, Ia., Water Works.
APRIL 2D, 1897.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
Sangamon, Ill., Board of Education School District No. 1, (Auburn School Building.)
APRIL 6TH, 1897.
La Moure, No. Dakota, Town Hall.
APRIL 7TH, 1897.
Marion Co., Oregon, School District No. 24.
APRIL 10TH, 1897.
Richmond Twnp., Mich., School District No. 7, School Building, (Reed City.)
APRIL 15TH, 1897.
Westport, Mo., School District, Refunding.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
507 to 529 West 22d St.,
New York, March 31, 1897.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St., New York City, on the 1st day of May, 1897, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 15th day of April, 1897.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on April 15, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will re-open on May 13, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
507 to 529 West 22d St.,
New York, March 31, 1897.

THREE PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Dividend Scrip of this Company, issued May 1st, 1896, will be paid on the 1st day of May, 1897, at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St., New York City, to the holders of such Dividend Certificates of record on the 15th day of April, 1897.

The Transfer Books for Dividend Certificates will be closed on April 16, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will re-open on May 13, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
507 to 529 West 22d St.,
New York, March 31, 1897.

A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St., New York City, on the 1st day of May, 1897, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 15th day of April, 1897.

The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed on April 15, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will re-open on May 13, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
March 6, 1897.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 16th, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2d, 1897. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company.
BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18, 1897.

The interest coupons of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company due April 1, 1897, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner. F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 7 Nassau St., New York, March 22, 1897.

THE COUPONS due April 1, 1897, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity as follows:

On the TENNESSEE DIVISION BONDS, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

On the bonds of the ALICE FURNACE COMPANY, at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

On the bonds of the EUREKA COMPANY at the Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. BOWRON, Vice President and Treas.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, March 31, 1897.

The 129th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above maturing April 1, 1897, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., New York.

Cuyler Morgan & Co.,
44 Pine St., New York.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 16, 1897.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees payable April 1, 1897, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on March 24. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., April 1.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 26th, 1897.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, March 15, 1897.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th of April, 1897.

Transfer books will close on April 1st and reopen 21st proximo.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, March 30, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15, 1897.

Transfer books will be closed from April 5th to 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Georgia & Alabama Railway.
First Preference 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The coupons, due April 1, 1897, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the undersigned, 30 Broad St.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of N.Y.
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice Prest.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.
45 Wall Street, New York, March 30, 1897.

The coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing April 1, 1897, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage coupons, due 1st April, 1897, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 68 William Street.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st, 1897:

Cleveland & Pitts. R. R. Co. Consolidated 4½s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Real Estate 6s.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Unguaranteed 7s; First Mortgage Ex. Land Grant 7s. April 2d.
Grand Haven, Mtch., Funding 5s.
Marion, Ind., School Bond and Coupon.
Pueblo, Col., Municipal 6s, Water Works 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series D; Second Mortgage 7s, Series K; Interest Third Mortgage 7s; Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent., Special Stock. April 2d.
Bedford, Ind., Municipal 5½s. April 3d.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 5s. April 6th.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent., Regular Stock. April 15th.
Pendleton, Ind., Town 6s. April 19th.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s.

New York Security and Trust Company,

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1897.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Second Mtge.
Metropolitan Crosstown R. R. Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Reform Club.
Central Railway Co. of Peoria, Ill.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
Venice and Carondelet R. R.
Kansas City Cable R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds.
Kansas City Cable R'way Co. Consolidated Mtge.

THE COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.
N. MONSARRAT, RECEIVER.

Coupons due March 1st, 1897, on THE COLUMBUS & HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS:

And coupons due April 1st, 1897, on THE COLUMBUS & HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS:

Will be paid on and after April 1st, 1897, upon presentation at the office of the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

N. MONSARRAT, Receiver.
Columbus, Ohio, March 29th, 1897.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
Second Avenue Railroad Company,
NEW YORK March 18th, 1897.

The annual election for directors and inspectors of the election of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, April 5, 1897, at the office of the company, 96th St. and Second Av.

Polls open at 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock noon, unless in the meantime fifteen minutes elapse without any vote being offered, when the polls may be closed by the inspectors.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 27th, and reopened in the morning of April 6th, 1897.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, 37 and 39 Liberty St., New York, March 6th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 5th, 1897, at 12 M., at the office of the company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 20th and reopened on April 6th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 16, 1897.

For the purposes of special meetings of the Stockholders of this Company, called to be held on the 20th day of May next, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 20th inst., to be opened on the morning of Friday the 21st day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, April 3d, 1897, preparatory to the annual meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on May 5th, and will be reopened on Friday, May 7th, 1897.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due April 1, 1897, from the Pacific Extension Guaranteed of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Bureau of Canal Affairs,
Albany, March 27th, 1897.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 20th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that for a loan of

THREE MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1897, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., MARCH 3, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, APRIL 3, 1897, and then opened, for printing required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. Successful bidder will be required to furnish necessary plant and material. The work to be done on Governor's Island, N. Y. H., in a building furnished by U. S., rent free. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Printing." WM. S. PATTEN, Qr. Mr.

STATE'S ADIRONDACK LANDS.

Title to Property Acquired by Tax Sales Sustained.

ALBANY, March 31.—The State Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission to-day received information of an important decision handed down by Justice Kellogg, which establishes the State's title to a number of thousands of acres of land in the Adirondacks which the State has acquired through sales for the non-payment of taxes. The case is that of the State vs. Russell E. Holmes, a lumberman, and relates to land in Fulton County, whereas the principle involved extends to the whole Adirondack region and affects sales of lands for nonpayment of taxes in almost every county in that section. The action was brought by the State to recover $800 from Holmes, the value of timber which he cut from land acquired by the State for the non-payment of taxes which formerly belonged to him.

He contended that the tax sale was not valid because the Board of Supervisors of Fulton County, in the year for which the land was taxed, had adjourned without extending the figures for the tax in the column on the assessment roll set apart for that purpose.

Justice Kellogg holds that, inasmuch as the Board of Supervisors before adjourning fixed the amount to be raised by taxation and the valuation and the tax rate, it was immaterial whether the figures were extended by some clerk before the board adjourned or afterward, as in either case the figures had already been determined and could not be changed. The Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission consider this to be a most important decision.

Insurance Policy Amended.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The New York Casualty Company, whose policy of insurance was declared by Attorney General Hancock on Saturday last to be illegal, has amended it in compliance with the recommendations of the Attorney General, and to-day both the Department Superintendent of Insurance and the Attorney General ratified the amendment.

Governor General of Canada.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 31.—Private advices received here from Great Britain do not bear out the announcement that the Duke of Leeds will be the next Governor General of Canada. In fact, it is said he will not be appointed to the post.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 31, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	150	10	Adams Express	148¼	148½	148½	148½	.....
111	113	21	American Express	111½	111½	111	111	.....
12	12½	1,647	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
28¾	30¼	4	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29	29	29	29	.....
109½	110	33,873	American Sugar Ref.	111	111⅝	109⅜	110	– ⅛
100¾	101½	249	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	101	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
87	89	35	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
73	73⅝	12,510	American Tobacco	72	74¼	72	73¼	+1⅛
10⅝	10½	2,247	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	.....
19½	20	5,908	At., T. & S. F. pf.	20½	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	.....
⅞	1	30	Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
13½	14½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
9¼	9½	100	Bay State Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	– ⅛
20	21	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20	20	20	20	– ⅛
96½	98	115	Brooklyn Union Gas	98	98½	98	98¼	– ⅛
45½	46½	1,115	Canada Southern	47	47½	46¼	46¼	– ¼
47	47½	100	Canadian Pacific	47½	47½	47½	47½	+1
16¼	16½	2,085	Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16⅝	16½	16¼	– ⅛
164	170	42	Chicago & Alton	168½	168½	168½	168½	.....
70¾	71	21,745	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	72	72⅝	70¼	70¾	– 1⅛
78½	78¾	17,390	Chicago Gas	79¼	79¼	78⅜	78⅞	– ⅛
72¾	72½	20,261	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅞	73¼	72¼	72⅝	– ⅛
131¾	133	8	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	133	133	133	133	.....
103¾	104½	3,950	Chi. & Northwestern	105	105¼	104	104½	– ⅝
.....	.....	220	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	63½	63½	63½	63½	.....
61⅝	61¾	9,245	Chi., R. I. & P., ex div.	63¼	63¼	61⅞	62	–1
28¼	29¾	2,295	Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf.	29½	29⅝	28¼	28¼	.....
18	20	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	19	18½	18½	–1½
155½	156½	550	Consolidated Gas Co.	157⅞	157⅞	155⅝	155⅝	–1⅝
101½	102	7,593	Delaware & Hudson	106½	106½	100⅞	101½	–4⅞
152	153	700	Del., Lack. & Western	154	154	152	152	–3¼
37½	38	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	.....
12¾	13	100	Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
29	29¼	450	Erie 1st pf.	29¾	29	29	29	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅝	8,754	General Electric	32¼	32½	31⅝	31⅝	– ⅞
92	94	200	Illinois Central	93	93	92½	92½	.....
32½	33½	100	Illinois Steel Co.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
13½	14½	50	Lake Erie & Western	15	15	15	15	.....
58	58⅞	595	Lake Erie & West. pf.	59	59	59	59	.....
165	166	368	Lake Shore	166¾	166¾	165	165	– ½
43	48	1	Long Island	41	41	41	41	.....
45⅜	45½	4,905	Louisville & Nashville	46½	46¾	45¾	45¾	–1
83¾	84	5,975	Manhattan Con.	85½	85½	83½	83½	–1⅝
103¾	...	40	Metropolitan Traction	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	.....
...	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
42	44	400	Minnesota Iron	43	43	42¼	42¼	+1
11¼	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	.....
26¾	27¼	3,570	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27⅝	28	27	27	– ⅝
15¼	15½	3,845	Missouri Pacific	16	16¼	15¼	15⅝	– ⅜
160	165	184	Morris & Essex	164	164	164	164	–1
91	90½	60	National Lead Co. pf.	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼	.....
76	77¾	40,101	New Jersey Central	82½	82¾	77	78	–5
98	98½	4,073	New York Central	98⅝	99	98	98	– ⅝
⅞	1	50	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	.....
⅞	8	300	N. Y., Sus. & Western	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22½	23¼	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+1¼
25½	27	17	Nor. & Western pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
11½	13	535	Northern Pacific	12¼	12½	12	12	.....
34½	34⅝	2,553	Northern Pacific pf.	35	35¼	34½	34½	– ⅛
13¼	13½	400	Ontario & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	– ⅛
...	...	100	O. S. L., wh. iss.	11	11	11	11	+ ½
25¾	26	1,880	Pacific Mail	26⅝	26⅝	25¾	25¾	– ⅛
20½	20⅝	6,584	P. & R., all in. pd.	21	21¼	20½	20½	– ¾
41¼	41½	3,387	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	42	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	– ⅛
25¼	25¾	600	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	26⅜	26⅜	25¾	26¼	+ ½
37½	38½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
13	14	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
2	3	617	St. Louis Southw.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
6	7	1,560	St. Louis Southw. pf.	7	7½	5⅞	6	–1
57	57¼	7,100	St. Paul & Omaha	58⅜	59	56⅝	57¼	– ¾
14½	15½	450	Southern Pacific	16¼	15¾	15	15¾	.....
7⅞	8	100	Southern Railway	8¼	8	8	8	– ⅛
23½	26	2,551	Southern Railway pf.	26¼	26¾	25¾	26⅞	– ⅝
6¾	6¼	202	Standard R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
24⅜	25	1,785	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26	26¼	25	25	– ⅛
8¼	8¾	100	Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	– ¼
5¾	6	1,760	Union Pacific	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾	– ¼
38¾	40	10	United States Express	39	39	39	39	.....
6¾	7	100	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	.....
56	56¼	4,310	U. S. Leather pf.	57⅛	57⅛	55⅞	55⅞	–1
13¼	13⅞	270	United States Rubber	14	14	14	14	.....
5	5⅛	100	Wabash	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	1,770	Wabash pf.	13	13¼	12⅝	13	– ⅛
82¼	82⅝	2,335	Western Union Tel.	83¼	83¼	82¼	82¼	– ⅛
1	1¼	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
3½	4	50	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
...	...	200	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Sales		256,725						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus con 6s 2,000 ..... 118½
Am Spirits M Co 6s 3,000 ..... 76 1,000 ..... 76½ 2,000 76
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 11,000 ..... 78½
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 4,000 27
At, T & S F gen 4s 10,000 ..... 82⅝ 3,500 ..... 82⅝ 1,000 ..... 82⅝ 1,500 ..... 82⅝ 2,000 ..... 82¾ 11,000 ..... 82⅝ 3,000 ..... 82⅝ 27,000 ..... 82½
Adjustment 4s 1,000 ..... 44¼ 1,000 ..... 44¼ 9,000 ..... 44⅜ 47,000 ..... 44¾ 1,000 ..... 45 8,000 ..... 44⅝ 2,000 ..... 44½ 3,000 ..... 44⅜
Brooklyn Elev 2d 5,000 44
Buffalo & Erie new 7,000 107
Canada So 1st gtd 10,000 110
Canada Southern 2d 2,000 105
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000 110
Registered 1,000 ..... 108¼
Cent Pac, San Joaquin Branch 6s 3,000 ..... 104½
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A 2,000 ..... 121⅝
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 73¼ 4,000 ..... 73 1,000 ..... 73⅜ 8,000 73
Ches & Ohio con 5s 5,000 ..... 110¾ 4,000 ..... 110½ 8,000 ..... 110¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s 1,000 ..... 101½
Chi, B & Q, cons 7s 3,000 ..... 117⅜
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s 2,000 ..... 91⅜
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000 ..... 111¼
Chi & E I & C Co 1st 1,000 ..... 96¼
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 2,000 ..... 41½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 2,000 ..... 117¾
Chi & N W coup gold 7s 2,000 ..... 119½ 2,000 ..... 119¾
S F deb 5s, 1933 2,000 ..... 112⅝
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 4,000 ..... 104½ 2,000 ..... 104⅝ 1,000 ..... 104½
C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 7,000 95
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 2,000 ..... 108½
Col, H V & T 5s 1,000 ..... 70¼
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 1,000 ..... 76½
Total sales.....

Erie 1st mortgage 17,000 ..... 108½ 5,000 ..... 108¾
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000 90
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 2,000 ..... 96¼ 5,000 96
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 3,000 ..... 115 7,000 ..... 114¼
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000 95
L S & M So 1st reg 4,000 ..... 110¾
L S & M So 2d coup 13,000 ..... 123½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented 2,000 91
L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs 5,000 84
Manhattan Ry con 4s 5,000 ..... 93¾
Mil & St Paul, Southern Minn Div 7,000 ..... 117½
Chi & Pac West 5s 7,000 s20F 114⅞
Wis & Min Div 5,000 ..... 112½ 6,000 ..... 112¼
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 7,000 ..... 101 4,000 101
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 15,000 ..... 83 500 ..... 84 6,000 ..... 82¾ 2,000 ..... 82½
Mo, K & T 2d 1,000 ..... 56¾ 1,000 ..... 57¼ 8,000 57
Mobile & Ohio new 6s 1,000 119
N Y Cent 1st coup 15,000 ..... 120½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s 2,000 ..... 102 3,000 ..... 101½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 5,000 ..... 93½
Nort & W Ry con 4s 7,500 s3 ..... 72½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 13,000 ..... 53¼ 14,000 ..... 53¼ 10,000 ..... 53⅜ 4,000 ..... 53½ 500 53
11,000 ..... 53⅝
10,000 ..... 53¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 1,000 ..... 88 500 ..... 87⅞ 2,000 ..... 87¾
Ohio & M con S F 1,000 104
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000 ..... 116 1,000 ..... 116½
Trust Co certfs 7,000 ..... 115½
Oregon S L inc A, when issued 5,000 ..... 42¼
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 1,000 ..... 80½ 25,000 ..... 80¾ 5,000 ..... 80¾ 33,000 ..... 80⅝ 2,000 ..... 79⅞
Rio Grande West 1st 5,000 ..... 72¾

Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 1,000 ..... 75 2,000 74
Rome, W & Og cons 1,000 121
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000 52
St L & Iron Mount 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 102¼
St L & Iron Mt 1st ext 5s 7,000 ..... 102½ 1,000 ..... 102¼ 3,000 ..... 102½
Ark branch ext 5s 5,000 104
St L & Iron mount 2d 4,000 103
St L & Iron Mount 5s 5,000 75
St L S W 1st 4,000 ..... 64 10,000 s30F ..... 62 1,000 ..... 62½ 2,000 s30F ..... 62½ 3,000 s30F ..... 62 5,000 ..... 62 5,000 ..... 62¾ 1,000 ..... 62 4,000 ..... 62½ 4,000 ..... 62¼ 2,000 62
St L S W 2d inc 2,000 ..... 21 20,000 ..... 20½ 5,000 s20F ..... 20 5,000 s20F ..... 19 5,000 ..... 18¾ 8,000 ..... 19 9,000 ..... 18½ 3,000 ..... 18¾ 5,000 ..... 19 1,000 ..... 18½
St L & S F 2d, Class A 1,000 ..... 114¾
Class C 1,000 ..... 114⅝
San An & Ar Pass 4s 8,000 ..... 57½ 2,000 ..... 57⅝
So Pac of Cal 5s consld 9,000 ..... 87¾
So Pac of N M 1st 11,000 ..... 103½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 88¼ 5,000 s3 ..... 88½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 88¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000 ..... 19¾ 1,000 ..... 19⅞ 19,000 ..... 19½
Third Avenue 1st 3,000 ..... 122½ 5,000 b3 ..... 122¼
Union Elec 1st 6s 25,000 ..... 78½ 2,000 c 78 3,000 78
Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes 9,000 ..... 101⅝
Wabash 1st 5s 12,000 105
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 65 1,000 ..... 64¾ 2,000 ..... 64¾ 3,000 ..... 64½ 6,000 64
West Shore gtd 4s 1,000 ..... 107½
W N Y & P gen 6,000 ..... 49¼
West Union col tr 5s 1,000 ..... 107⅝
$921,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801	96½	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	7¾	8¾	Nat. St. 1st pf.	51	60
4s, r., 1907	111	111½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80	Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	15
4s, c., 1907	113¼	113⅜	D., S. S. & A.	2	3½	New Cent. C.	5	6
4s, r., 1925	123⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Big Broadway and Lafayette Place Sale—Other Transactions in the Mercantile District—Additional Private and Auction Sales.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for William R. Rose, trustee for the creditors of Ferdinand H. Méla, builder, 708 Broadway, a new ten-story mercantile structure, 25 by 137.6, and the new seven-story buildings 15 to 21 Lafayette Place, connecting in the rear on plot about 96.8 to 137.6, for about $600,000, to Gen. Alfred C. Barnes of Brooklyn. The same brokers have sold for Gen. Barnes, 171 and 173 Greene Street, a six-story business building, on lot 40 by 100, for about $150,000, and for the same owner, the six-story business structure 75 and 77 Spring Street, northeast corner of Crosby Street, for about $160,000. The transactions have very much the appearance of a trade.

Thomas O'Brien has purchased of Mr. Loughlin the five-story flat 69 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.11, at $21,000, and will give in exchange a plot 75 by 105 on the southwest corner of White Plains Road and Seventh Street, William's Bridge.

William R. Halbig has bought of Martha C. Lavelle the house and lot 1,171 Hoe Avenue.

Mrs. Ella S. Conking has sold the two four-story and basement brick dwellings 240 and 244 West Thirty-ninth Street, on lots 17.1 by 98.9 each, at something less than $20,000 apiece, and 149 and 151 West Forty-fifth Street, two four-story and basement dwellings on plot 34.3 by 100, at about $48,000.

Mrs. Rachel Macauley has sold 116 East Forty-eighth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 50.2.

Jacob C. Kamp has bought of Andrew E. and Mary E. Lester and Mrs. William R. Waters the five-story brick flat 151 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on lot 25 by 99.11, and will give in exchange the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 365 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Dr. John C. Jay has sold 54 West Forty-seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling 21 by 50 by 100.5.

Joseph L. Liscomb has sold his three-story brick residence, 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with lot 38.9 by 99.11, for about $65,000.

The Brinkerhoff estate has sold the four-story brick building 332 Bowery, partly occupied as a Raines law hotel, with lot 20 by 104, at about $30,000.

The property 5 Franklin Street, reported sold to James M. Thompson on Tuesday, should have been described as 141 to 145 Franklin Street, 60.10 by 100 by 70 by 74, sold for improvement by the Henry Welsh estate.

Daniel Gibson has bought of Mrs. R. Goldstein, at $16,000, four lots on One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, near King's Bridge Road, and will give in trade at $72,000 a four-story flat, 20 by 100, on Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sales in the Auction Rooms.

In the Trinity Builing Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Bradhurst Avenue, 32.3½ by 100.6½ by 21.7 by 99.11, a five-story brick flat, to the plaintiff, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for $53,010.

D. P. Ingraham sold, in partition, 436 to 444 West Twenty-ninth Street, five three-story brick tenements on plot 100 by 98.9, to the plaintiff, James F. Shanney, for $36,200; also, in foreclosure, 305 and 307 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, two unfinished flats to the plaintiffs, Edward Oppenheimer and another, for $12,600 and $11,800, respectively.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure, 162 Bowery, a three-story brick building, with store, on lot 25 by 100, to the plaintiff, Caroline L. Macy, for $30,150.

At the Real Estate Exchange Richard V. Harnett sold, by order of the executors of the estate of Elias S. Tompkins, 552 West Forty-fifth Street, a four-story brick tenement, on lot 25 by 100.4, to Frederick Baltinger, for $8,000; also, by order of the executors of the estate of Cornelia H. V. Cockcroft, 24 Forsyth Street, a two-story and basement house, with one-story rear building, on lot 31 by 100, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, for $23,200; the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 204 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, on lot 17.8 by 100, to John V. Cockcroft, an heir, for $5,900, and a country place at Centreport Cove, L. I., to Francis P. Kirby for $900.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 545 Brook Avenue, west side, 125.1 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 24.11½ by 123.4 by 23.4 by 134.6, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,897.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Louis V. Boorsem, referee, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Park Avenue, 22 by 82.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling, subject to a mortgage for $30,000; also, 266 to 276 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20.10 by 90.11 each, six four-story brick flats, subject to a mortgage on each for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, east Seventieth Street, north side, 323 feet east of Avenue A, 50 by 200.10, running through to Seventy-first Street, vacant.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, 263 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; also, 267 and 269 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 16.8 by 99.11 each, two three-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, 79.2 by 111 by south 88.8 by east 9.2½ by north 8 inches by east 99.7 to Nassau Street, fifteen-story stone, steel and iron office "Syndicate" office building. Due on judgment, $298,368; subject to other mortgages for $1,500,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eliot Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, 26.3½ by 100, four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,388; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Madison Avenue, 50 by 100, two seven-story brick flats, with stores in corner building, together with right, title, and interest to strip 50 by 10 inches running to centre line of block in rear of above. Due on judgment, $6,837.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 324 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, between First and Second Avenues, 20 by 98.9, two-story brick stable.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Pierre V. B. Hoes, referee, 132 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 40 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 24.9, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,951.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brownstone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 12 Beekman Place, west side, 57 feet south of Fiftieth Street, 19 by 90, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,333.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, George L. Nichols, referee, 203 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 86 feet w.st of Amsterdam Avenue, 27.6 by 100.8½, five-story brick flats; also, 205 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 113.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 27 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment against each, $23,666.

By James Bleecker & Son, executrix's sale, nine acres, with residence, outbuildings, &c., at Grand View, Rockland County, N. Y.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 195 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 86.8, by Tobias Krakower of 216 Henry Street, owner; G. Fred Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $23,000.

No. 12 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 86.8, by same owner and architect; cost, $23,000.

Nos. 538 to 542 West Forty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick factory, 63 by 36 by 58, by William H. Hurst of 238 Central Park West, owner; Joseph Wolf of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 53, by Michael J. Keenan of 223 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,091 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 294 to 296 Broadway, for a twelve-story brick building, stores, and lofts, 86.2 by 199.5, by Jeremiah C. Lyons of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchanan & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $800,000.

Forty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story brick storage house, 50 by 100.5, by Adam Neidlinger of West Park, Ulster County, N. Y., owner; Henry A. Weber of 3 East Sixty-third Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

First Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Ninetieth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, stable, and shop, 50 by 100, by Nelson P. Sandquist of 245 East Ninetieth Street, owner; Charles Kinkel of 201 East Ninety-second Street, architect; cost $6,000.

Villa Avenue, west side, 42 feet north of Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42, William Gully of 537 Third Avenue owner, Andrew J. Connell of 537 Third Avenue architect; cost $3,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, northwest corner Third Avenue, for three three-story frame dwellings with stores; 16.8 by 50; Miss Anna Rehill of 1,009 Lexington Avenue owner, Lawrence and Ringrose of Mount Vernon architects; cost, not estimated.

Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 16.6 by 25; Margaretha Reinhardt of 779 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street owner, M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue architect; cost $100.

Home Street, north side, 65.6 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 46, C. W. Petersen of 1,087 Home Street owner, C. G. Jorgensen of 1,283 Hoe Street architect; cost $4,200.

North Chestnut Drive, west side, 90 feet north of South Chestnut Drive, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 36.6 by 82, Thomas Harris of Bronxwood Park owner, W. T. Mapes of White Plains Avenue architect; cost $7,000.

North Chestnut Drive, south side, Bronxwood Park, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 23 by 40, Albert J. Tobie of Bronxwood Park owner, W. T. Mapes architect; cost $5,000.

Nos. 15 and 17 Elizabeth Street, to a six-story brick factory and warehouse, George H. B. Hill of 317 East Seventy-ninth Street owner, Joseph L. Welier of 317 East Seventy-ninth Street lessee, Michael Bernstein of 241 East Broadway architect; cost, $350.

No. 773 Broadway, to four-story brick laundry, Mary L. Vail of Plainfield, N. J., owner of building, Joseph Ireland of 487 Manhattan Avenue architect; cost, $150.

No. 108 West Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, Cornelia M. Walker of 108 West Seventy-sixth Street owner, Benjamin F. Bowne of 59 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, builder; cost, $10,000.

No. 892 Prospect Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, Mary C. Of owner, A. L. Gillespie of Westchester Avenue and Tiffany Street architect; cost, $150.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 130 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to a one-story frame dwelling, Edward J. Allger owner, George F. Houlihan of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 31.

134TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Mary E. Hahn to Simon Habermann $1,000

119TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; William Picken to Eugene S. Hand 100

107TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 75x122x84x84; 106th St, s s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 200x100.11; 108th St, s s, 420 ft e of 1st Av, 168x100.11; Pleasant Av, w s, 30 ft n of 107th St, 50.11x75x50.11x75; Burton N. Harrison, referee, to William Rankin 54,000

107TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x60x25x58; same to Samuel Cohen 1,550

124TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Robert O. Jones, as executor and trustee, to Mary J. Jackson 8,000

SOUTH ST, 386 and 387; Jackson St, 85 to 91; John Theall, as executor, to William Schweikert 16,700

HENRY ST, 234; Anna R. Schampain to Charles D. Schampain 1

133D ST, s s, 278.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Anna M. Jenny to Carrie Steinfeld 1

127TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 12.6x99.11; Robert O. Jones, as executor and trustee, to George W. Evans 6,700

128TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.4; same to Louise Rutherford 9,200

PLEASANT AV, w s, 30 ft n of 107th St, 50.11x75; William Rankin and wife to George A. Reeber and another 1

9TH AV, n e corner of 20th St, 22x74; Gertrude R. Cushman to Angelica B. Faber, 19-100 parts 4,940

9TH AV, n w corner of 19th St, 28.3x58; Elizabeth A. Cushman to William F. Cushman, 8-25 parts 8,000

SAME PROPERTY; Ephraim H. Cushman and others to William F. Cushman, 2-5 parts 10,000

9TH AV, n e corner of 20th St, 22x74; Mary Adelaide Cushman, executrix, and trustees, to Angelica B. Faber, 7-25 parts 7,280

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Cushman and wife to same, 7-25 parts 7,280

9TH AV, 149 and 151; n w corner of 19th St; Stephen W. Doubleday, as executor, to William F. Cushman, 1-5 part 5,000

40TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Annie V. Bryan to William Bryan 10,000

39TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Jennie Weinberger to W. Franklin Brush 16,000

15TH ST, 329 East; Elizabeth A. O'Connell to Anna E. Robinson 15,000

8TH AV, e s, 43.3 ft s of 48th St, 17.8x97.11x97.7; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Adolph Alexander 22,500

89TH ST, 113 West; Louise V. Livingston to Julia Heiman 1

84TH ST, s s, 149 ft w of 8th Av, 21x102.2; Robert Sturgis, referee, to Lewis A. Platt 37,000

53D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100.5; Elizabeth W. Aldrich to George W. Bowers 1

83D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Carl Klein and wife to Elkon Kahn 1

78TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 4th Av, 18x102.2; Anna E. Schampain and another to Isaac L. Cohn 18,000

46TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Joseph Kerr and wife to Margaret A. Kerr, ½ part 6,000

88TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Caspar H. Hauck to F. V. Hauck 1

90TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.8; Emma Schmuntzer to Max H. Alderman 2,300

91ST ST, n s, 376.8 ft e of 3d Av, 50.4x100.5; William P. Rooney and others to Matthew McNamara 1

90TH ST, 119 East; Max H. Alderman and wife to Mary Jane Cowhen 23,500

88TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Heinrich Peter and wife to Caspar H. Hauck 21,700

78TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 18x102.2; John F. McGrath and wife to John Delaney 8,000

121ST ST, n s, 220.6 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.11; Ignatz Sundheimer and wife to Jennie L. Sommer 13,000

127TH ST, s s, 127.6 ft w of Park Av, 12.6x99.11; Robert O. Jones, as executor and trustee, to William H. Bormann 6,550

114TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.10; Bernard Blessing and wife to Louis Lese 7,000

MADISON AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 119th St, 20x75; Caspar Aronson and wife to Abraham Cohen and another 1

9TH AV and 20th St, n e corner, 22x74; Stephen W. Doubleday, as executor, to Angelica B. Faber, ¼ part 6,500

SAME PROPERTY; Angelica B. Faber to William F. Cushman, ¼ part 6,500

9TH AV, n w corner of 19th St, 28.3x58; Elizabeth A. Cushman to William F. Cushman, 8-25 parts 6,500

SAME PROPERTY; Same to Emilie A. Wilcoxson, ¼ part 6,500

10TH AV, n e corner of 35th St, 24.9x100; Louise Groh to John Groh, ½ part 1

39TH ST, s s, 346 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x98.9; Ella S. Conkling to Flora M. Graves 100

39TH ST, s s, 380.2 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x98.9; same to same 100

15TH ST, 216 West; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Herman Wronkow 1

AVENUE C, 207; Frank Cronhardt and others to Ernest Delle 12,000

WEST HOUSTON ST, 162; Max Pawliger to Mary Wilson and others 36,500

7TH ST, 119; Carl Klein to Dina Klein 1

7TH ST, s s, 242.1 ft w of 2d Av, 24.5x90.10; Julius Langenbalm to Jacob Klingenstein 1

137TH ST, 335 West; Robert O. Jones, executor, to Archibald F. Cushman 10,750

BLEECKER ST, 331 to 335, n e corner of Christopher St; James Wallace and others, executors and trustees, to Harriet A. Brady 80,000

BROADWAY, 326 to 330, and 94 to 98 Worth St; Clara M. Dupignac to William E. Tefft, 1-36th part 27,778

98TH ST, 52 West; also 56 West 98th St; Julian Botts and wife to Mary J. Rudden 10

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x34; Julia B. Hicks and others to W. E. Benjamin 4,000

SAME PROPERTY; De F. Hicks to same 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 105th St, 100.11x47.6; Simon Docter and wife to Hyman and Henry Sonn 1

ACADEMY ST, w s, 150 ft s of Seaman Av, 25x153.3x25x157.3; John C. Weston, as administrator, to John C. Weston. 1

178TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x91.2x75.1x96; Eliza Davis to William Saunders and another 1

184TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; Charles K. O'Neill to Sarah A. Fanning 1

153RD ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Matilda Williams to Robert F. Seifert 16,750

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 161st St, 95.8x25.5x95.8x25; Henry Uhelher and wife to John A. Bruckner 4,500

PART LOT 11, map of the village of Morrisania; Eli Bennett and wife to Henry S. Fearing 5,000

PART of LOT 11, same map; James A. Penfold and wife to Emma E. Bennett 1

53D ST, n s, 223 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Ann W. Jenny to Carrie Steinfeld 1

90TH ST, n s, 600 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees, to Jacob Jung and another 42,000

73D ST, 251 West; John A. Kunkel and wife to Louisa Fish 100

45TH ST, 149 and 151 West; Ella S. Conkling to Flora M. Graves 100

72D ST, n s, 425 ft e of West End Av, 23x102.2; Charles Buek and wife to Gardiner Sherman 100

77TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Nannette Weill and another to John Volz and another 1

75TH ST, 233 East; John Volz and others to Nannette Weill 1

2D AV, 2,211; Joseph Meyer and wife to William Herzog 1

129TH ST, 107 West; Matthew McNamara and wife to William P. Rooney and another 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 75.6 ft n of 141st St, 25.1x82.5x24.11x85.2; Felix Levy and wife to Margaret C. McCaffrey 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 50.5x99.11; William H. Barnes, as trustee, to Thomas Farley 80,000

111TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Henry C. Raynor to Ida E. Moore 18,000

LOT 19, Block A, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Christ Muller 500

LOT 220, Block F, same map; same to Gus Diener 550

10TH AV, n s, part of Lot 635, map of Wakefield; Elisabeth Polchinski to Dennis McGuire 1,700

136TH ST, 203 West; Richard B. Greenwood to Sophie Personette 10

8TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; Regine Dinkelspiel and another to Abraham J. Hoffman 1

CONVENT AV, 86; James B. Gillie and wife to Martha E. Magie 100

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 33.5 ft s of 123d St, 15x74; Sarah Treskow to William H. Higgins 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 93 ft s of 152d St, 76.9x86.8x75x101.6; Jacob D. Butler and wife to George J. Shannon and another 48,000

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 141st St, 25.1x80.8x25x80.8; Charles Wirth and wife to Louis Wirth 10

9TH AV, n e corner of 90th St, 25.11x75; Louise Groh to John Groh, ½ part 1

9TH AV, n w corner of 102d St, 25.11x75; John Groh to Louise Groh, ½ part 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 111th St, 25.6x99.11; John Delahunty, referee, to Thomas Farley 50,100

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 116.8 ft s of 136th St, 16.8x100; Thomas F. McLaughlin to Mary E. McLaughlin 10

PART LOT 11, map Village of Morrisania; Le Grand H. Travis and wife to Emma E. Bennett 1

PART LOT 11, same map; Henry S. Fearing and wife to same 1

PART LOT 11, same map; Same to Le Grand H. Travis 8,000

163TH ST, s s, 105.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x88.6; The Title Guarantee and Walker Realty Company to Pauline Larsen 7,000

155TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Emma Hassinger to George Stolz 1

LEGGETT AV, s s, 200 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x87.3x25.4x90.5; William Riemenschneider and wife to Thomas B. Morrison and wife 1

HEWITT PL, e s, 175 ft n of Leggett Av, 25x45.6x26.11x56.8; Simon Danzig and others to William Wainwright 1,000

BRYANT ST, w s, 131.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100; George H. Dalbec and wife to James Shields 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 122.1 ft n of 171st St, 50x105.8x irregular; Margaret C. McCaffrey to Felix Levy 1

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 31.1 ft w of Ryer Av, 20.11x90x25x106.5; Assad G. Khouri and wife to John J. Schwaab and wife 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 105th St, 100.11x47.6; Margaret Marshall and another, executors, &c., to Simon Docter. 106,000

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 65.3 ft w of the corner of 125th St, 51.6x100; John C. Weston, as administrator, to Mary F. Weston and another 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTON, William K., to E. Ufer; 90 and 92 Beaver St, and 137 to 141 Pearl St, 10 years ..... $2,000 to $2,250

GIRAUD, Henry E., and others to Bernhard Zierner; 152 William St, 3 years ... 2,150

MAGEE, Carrie E., to Charles A. Magee; 311 to 317 West 140th St, 1 year 5,500

MEYER, Arthur L., to John H. Hull; 647 West End Av, 2 years 1,250

ROESCH, John, to Moritz Schwartz; 247 East Houston St, 3 years 900

SMITH, Philip M., to Margaret Gaffney; 881 2d Av, 5 years 5,000

SPEIGERWALD, Isaac, to Ellen Lynch; s e corner of 1st Av and 25th St, 2 years 1,200

SCHIECK, Christian, and another to Gustav Schultz and another; 211 Chrystie St, 10 years 1,900

STAUBSANDT, Eugene, to B. F. Liwezey; n w corner of Park Av and 41st St, 3 years ..... $3,300 to 3,700

WALLACH, Moses, to Josef Hanousek; 1,142 1st Av, 3 years 480

Recorded Mortgages.

BRUCE, Sanders D., and wife to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 84th St, 193.8 ft and 213.9 ft e of Park Avenue, (two mortgages,) 2 years $20,000

BRAKMANN, August, to United States Trust Company of New York; s e corner of 7th Av, and 122d St, 1 year 20,000

BORMANN, William J., and wife to William J. Hoe; 7e East 127th St, 3 years 4,000

BOWERS, George W., to August C. Hassey; s s of 53d St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, (six mortgages,) 9 months 30,000

SAME to Elizabeth W. Aldrich; s s of 53d St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 90,000

BRADY, Harriet A., to executors of William G. Patterson; 331 and 335 Bleecker St, 6 months 25,000

BUCKBEE, Isabella W., and others to Barbara Wick; n w corner of Webster Av and 178th St, 3 years 16,000

CRAMER, George, and wife to T. Henry Ormiston; n s of 83d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 3,000

CLARKE, Richard H., to the Continental Trust Company of New York; 104 East 73d St, 1 year 5,000

CUSACK, Jane E., and Michael F., to Edwin L. Butterfield; s s of 44th St, Lot 546, map of Thomas Buchanan, (No. 1,) 5 years 25,000

DELANEY, John, to John F. McGrath; n s of 78th St, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 6,500

DOCTER, Simon, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Columbus Av and 106th St, 3 years 65,000

DRENCKHAHN, Henry C., and wife to Irving Savings Institution; s e s of Boston Road, 242.1 ft e of Jefferson St, 1 year 8,000

DENNETT, Maria A. B., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; S East 49th St, 5 years 20,000

FARLEY, Thomas, to Alice H. Davies, as executrix; n e corner of 8th Av and 111th St, 3 years 40,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and wife to Reuben Grunauer; 265 East Broadway and 7 Montgomery St, 3 years 8,800

GUIDER, John W., and wife to William Szillat, as guardian, &c.; w s of Sylvan Av, 107.7 ft s of 176th St, 2 years 1,725

GROH, John, to Louise Groh; n e corner of 10th Av and 35th St, 1 year 31,000

GOLDMAN, Gustave, and wife to Lewis A. London; n s of Houston St, — e of Avenue C, 1 year 2,500

HOWLETT, Mary T., widow, to the United States Trust Company of New York; 273 and 275 West 36th St, 5 years 6,000

HOLMES, Frank M., and wife to James A. Christie; s s of Chambers St, 122.9 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 6,000

HAMBLEN, Joseph, and wife to Richard Webber; s s of 34th St, 90 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 8,000

HAUCK, Frances V., to Franz J. Grein; n s of 88th St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 1

JUNG, Jacob, and Jacob Mohr to Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors of Isaac Bernheimer, deceased; n s of 90th St, 600 ft w of Columbus Av, 9 years 38,000

KAMPMANN, Matilda C., individually and as executrix of Joseph Jantzen, deceased, to Josephine Jantzen and another; 104 and 106 2d Av, and 303 and 305 6th St, 1 year 5,000

KLEINGENSTEIN, Jacob, to Julius Langenbahn; s s of 7th St, 242.1 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 5,000

KENNEDY, Michael, and wife to Joseph Bierhoff; s s of 149th St, 225 ft w of Morris Av, 10 years 250

LARSEN, Pauline, to Petty Soulard and Walker Realty Company; s s of 165th St, 105.11 ft e of Brook Av, demand 3,750

LESE, Louis, to Bernard Blessing; n s of 114th St, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 6,000

MINDERMANN, Hermann, and wife to John Bischoff; n s of Madison St, 263.7 ft e of Scammel St, 5 years 5,000

MOORE, Ida E., to Henry C. Rumor; n s of 111th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, (2 mortgages) 18,500

McCAFFREY, Margaret C., to Felix Levy; 134 Edgecombe Av, demand 700

McCORMICK, Mary J., and husband to Lena Engelage, as guardian, &c.; n s of 42d St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 14,500

OBERLE, Anna, to Samuel Rauch; n s of 54th St, 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, and Lot 106, map of part of Landert Farm, 11th Ward, 3 years 1,740

PLATT, Lewis A., to Isaac L. Kip, as trustee, &c.; s s of 84th St, 119 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 28,000

PATTEN, Thomas G., and Walter R., and wives to the Irving Savings Institution; n s of 86th St, 96 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year. 25,000

ROBBINS, Mary E., to James L. Flanagan; 45 West 12th St, 5 years 2,500

SAME to the West Side Savings Bank; same property, 1 year 4,000

ROBINSON, Anna E., to Eliza A. O'Connell; n s of 18th St, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 10,000

REEBER, George H., and William C., to William Rankin; w s of Marginal Wharf, or street, (Pleasant Av,) 30 ft n of 107th St, 2 years 7,000

ROONEY, William P., and wife and John J. Duffy to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 107 West 129th St, 3 years 18,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year ... 2,000

REISS, Louis, and wife to Nathan Necarsulmer; s s of 3d Av, 60.10 ft s of 87th St, 1 year 4,000

SAME to same; w s of 3d Av, 79.11 ft s of 87th St, 1 year 6,000

SHIELDS, James, and wife to George H. Dalbec and William H. Wright; w s of Bryant St, 131.8 ft n of Home St, 4 years 400

SAME to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; same property, installments 3,250

SHANNON, George J., and Robert S. Paris to Jacob D. Butler; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 35 ft s of 152d St, 1 year ... 24,000

SATTERTHWAITE, Thomas E., and wife to Edward V. Thornall; s s of 55th St, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 55,000

SCHWEIKERT, William, to New York Security and Trust Company; n w corner of South and Jackson Sts, 3 years 13,000

SAME to Pinkus Lowenfeld and William Prager; same property, 3 years 4,000

SHANNON, George J., and Robert S. Paris to Jacob D. Butler; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 35 ft s of 152d St, 1 year .. 20,000

SOMMER, Jennie L., to Ignatz Sandheimer; n s of 121st St, 229.6 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 2,000

SEIFFERT, Robert F., to Matilda Williams; n s of 153th St, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 2,498

SANDERS, William, and Annie F. Raymond to Eliza Davies; s s of 178th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,500

STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; s s of 155th St, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 40,000

SAME to same; e s of Kelly St, 153 ft s of 167th St, and other property, 1 year .. 10,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; e s of Hewitt Place, 175 ft n of Leggett Av, (installments) 3,000

WELLS, Nannette, to John Volz and George Willi, Jr.; n s of 75th St, 204.6 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 4,125

WRONKOW, Herman, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 216 West 15th St, 6 months 7,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLAYTON, Clarence, to Stanley W. Dexter, (two assignments) $2

CROSSMAN, Nellie A., to Jonas B. Kissam 20,000

FABBRICOTTI, Adele A., trustee, &c., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 1

JANTZEN, Josephine and Jean B., to Leon Levy 4,000

KUHN, Frank, to William B. Euler 1,947

KENDALL, Susan R., and others, executors, &c., to John E. Currie 1,000

LOH, Charles, to Henry Loh 12,000

SAHR, to Margaretha Loh 3,500

LINCK, Antonie, to Katherine Linck 800

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to William Hall's Sons 1

SEVESTRE, Auguste L., and another to Clarence Clayton 5,000

THORNALL, Edward V., to Isabella B. Satterthwaite 55,000

WILLIAMS, MATILDA, to Harry Overington 1

Lis Pendens.

72D ST, 350 East; Jennie Blum, as executrix and trustee, and others against Clarence Davis and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

188D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Creston Av, 25x100; the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association against George and Mariane Banger, (to foreclose morigage.)

7TH AV, 888; James M. Sinclair and others against the Music Hall Company, Limited, and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

MARKET and Henry Sts, s w corner, 25x——; Mary L. Reed against Michael Fay and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 25x75; Henry T. Folsom, as executor, &c., against Julia E. Judge, as administratrix, &c., and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

INTERVALE AV, w s, 243.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Intervale Av, w s, 68.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x100; Gregorio di Lorenzo against Rafaele Dragone and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 182d St, 200x138.11; Mary Merritt against E. Osborne Smith and Moses Quinn, to determine claim.

135TH ST, 21 West; Henry Chauncey, Jr., and another, trustees, against Theodore C. Gross and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

7TH AV, 464; Anton Meier against Thoma Loughran, owner; C. Steck and wife, contractors $285

18TH ST, 7 and 9 West; C. W. Klappert & Sons against William J. Merritt Company, owners and contractors 9,967

JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; George Redpath, owner; T. and G. Fuller, contractors 82

86TH ST, 35 West; Paul B. Pugh and others against Pinkus Nathan, owner; Kertscher & Co., contractors 150

239TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Verio Av, 50x100; the Wilson & Adams Company against Michael E. Dillon, owner; William H. Van Dusen, contractor 764

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES KRIKAWA.—William Klingenstein has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Krikawa, who is in the trucking business at Seventy-second Street and the East River, on the application of Henriette Kappel, guardian for Andrew Kappel.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday took possession of the store of the People's Tea Company, at 47 Essex Street, on an execution for $866 against Solomon Hugel and Kalman Golubhoff, who carry on business under the above style, in favor of Elias Ghisken. They have been in business together since November, 1895, and were previously alone in the same line. They are half brothers. Their trade was principally teas and groceries among east side dealers at wholesale in a small way.

CLIMAX CYCLE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday sold at auction at the Columbia Storage Warehouse,

MGR. DUCEY BELLIGERENT.

Raised His Blackthorn to a Bellevue Hospital Doctor When a Policeman Adroitly Interfered.

A personal encounter between Mgr. Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Church and Dr. Owen Jones of the Bellevue Hospital staff was averted yesterday only by the interposition of stalwart Patrolman McMahon of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The cause of the trouble was the running over of John O'Toole of 107 East One Hundred and Second Street by a horse belonging to Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen of 25 West Fifteenth Street and driven by James Hennessey of 243 West Forty-ninth Street. The accident occurred at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. O'Toole was knocked down, received a cut on the head, and had a rib broken. The horse "corked" himself, cut an artery, and bled profusely.

O'Toole and the horse were carried to a stable, and a hurry call brought Dr. Owen Jones in an ambulance from Bellevue. He took charge of O'Toole, and Dr. Soulea, veterinary surgeon, doctored the horse. Father Ducey was attracted by the crowd around the stable, and, after watching Dr. Jones a moment, said:

"Be a little easy with that man."

Dr. Jones looked up and answered: "Attend to your own business."

Father Ducey has a boil on his neck, and that circumstance may have caused his irritability. He answered, hotly, that Dr. Jones evidently did not know his business. Then he inspected the doctor critically, and expressed the opinion that he was a degenerate; saying he judged so from his countenance. He inspected him again, and added that he was a drunken degenerate, emphasizing the "d's" and rolling the "r's" ominously.

Dr. Jones, who is a young man, retorted hotly. Father Ducey raised a stout blackthorn stick and advanced. Patrolman McMahon interposed.

"Father—" he began.

"You stay in your place, or I'll place you," said the priest fiercely.

The patrolman felt, as he subsequently explained, that in his future career he may need both the doctor and the priest. He hesitated to offend either. With physical disaster threatening on one side and spiritual calamity impending on the other, he was in a tight place. He could take no sides, but simply stepped between the antagonists.

Finding himself balked, Father Ducey left. He could not be seen by reporters last night.

CONFIRMED BY BISHOP POTTER.

A Class of Thirty Colored Persons at St. Philip's Church.

Bishop Potter, who was prevented last Sunday by the recent death of his brother from confirming a large class at St. Bartholomew's Church, officiated at the confirmation service last night in St. Philip's Protestant Episopal Church, on West Twenty-fifth Street, and confirmed over thirty colored persons there. The church, which has a prosperous colored congregation, was packed with interested worshippers. The Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop is the rector.

The service was an impressive one. The entering procession was headed by the confirmation class, all the members of which were adults, the men, dressed in black, coming first, and taking their places before the first row of pews, and the young woman, who were dressed in white, with long, flowing, white head veils, taking their places further back on either side of the main aisle.

Bishop Potter, in his address, dwelt on the necessity of renunciation. "I don't know that it is the hardest thing in the world to give up one's earthly possessions," said he. "I rather think it is hardest to give up what they stand for. There is the touchstone of true discipleship—the willingness to surrender all that we care for to our Master—recognizing the authority of some one else as the highest law of life."

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK: 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST.
THE PEEBLES & THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Miss D. E. MERRILL, Miss L. A. BUSHEE, Mrs. S. S. VAN LAER, Principals and Proprietors.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MATAWAN, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Acquaintance of lady or gent to assist me in selling stock to open some mining property; will be in New York soon. For more particulars address J. LORENZO, care of G. D., Spokane, Washington.

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on weekly payments; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 4 Maiden Lane, Room 2; all goods guaranteed.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl, in private family; also understands plain sewing; best reference; willing and obliging. M. Svenson, care Mollerberg, 215 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, good dressmaker, as chambermaid, seamstress, or maid and seamstress. Apply at present employer's, 202 Boulevard, 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting or sew. Apply at 39 East 68th St., to-day, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or PARLOR-MAID.—By competent young woman; four years' references. Katie, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl; chamberwork and washing; best city reference; no cards. 319 West 81st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a New England woman as cook; experienced in all branches; baking, catering for entertainments; economical manager; marketing; full charge if required; personal reference. 639 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best personal reference; wages, $30 to $35. C. D., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook; willing to help with plain washing; city or country; good city reference. 252 West 33d St., Brennan's bell.

COOK.—By respectable girl, as excellent cook; assist with washing, in a private family; no objection to country; reference. 454 West 57th St., Kraft's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands best family cooking; city or country; private family; city reference. 452 6th Av. F. M.

COOK.—By Protestant cook, in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. L., care Graham, 741 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; best of references. L. B., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as competent cook, who understands German and French cooking. 50 West 42d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in first-class family; as washing; best city reference. 1,054 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, in private family; does all kinds of cooking; desserts; good baker; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in an American family; first-class city reference. 70 Amsterdam Av., Callahan.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl, as a first-class family cook; understands soups, meats, and desserts; city or country. 420 West 37th St., store.

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COOK.—By a Protestant girl, as a first-class family cook; understands soups, meats, and desserts; city or country. 420 West 37th St., store.

Governesses.

A LADY DESIRES SITUATION FOR HER governess, whom she can highly recommend; French, German, English, music; will call by appointment any day after 4. A. M. L., 20 East 62d St.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By North German, as governess to younger children, or as maid; English, French; fine needlewoman; city references. M., 203 East 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to place a North German nursery governess, whom she highly recommends. W. L., 2 East 58th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as working housekeeper; city or country. Housekeeper, 172 East 94th St.; ring outside bell.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a maid to elderly or invalid lady; kind in illness; has a thorough knowledge of dressmaking; good city reference. 809 6th Av., embroidery store.

MAID.—As maid to elderly lady; good packer; understands traveling and care of lady's wardrobe; willing to assist in other duties; best city references. 82 Park Av.

MAID, &c.—By a good educated North German as maid and companion. Please answer by mail only, 24 East 80th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; go out by day or week; shirts, cuffs, and collars specialty; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. 231 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a steady, reliable woman as laundress; understands her work thoroughly; best city reference; would go outside of city. 129 West 33d St., Room 3.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as competent laundress; can give best city reference; private family. S., Box 867 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress and chambermaid; best city references. B. G., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class North German as nurse, from Hanover; take full charge of one or two children from 4 years up; teaches German; wages, $20 to $25; best references. H. Schussler, 374 Columbus Av., near 78th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced nurse or children's maid; accustomed to travel; good seamstress; grown children preferred; best city references. 210 East 45th St.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse to infant or children's maid; good seamstress; English Protestant; age, 31; no objection to travel. 345 West 43d St., Leddy's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent, trustworthy North German young growing children; city references. A. F., 241 East 34th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishe to find a place for an excellent woman as child's nurse. 275 West 73d St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse, to infant or grown children, and to do sewing; first-class city reference. 331 East 36th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; city reference. Kiernan's, 427 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced German girl to take care of children; best references. 1,436 1st Av., care of Mrs. Blohm.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant, from Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable infant's nurse; taken entire charge; brings up on bottle; city or country; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced girl as infant's nurse; entire charge; first-class city references. 241 West 22d St., Hoyea.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a seamstress; would wait on lady; English Protestant; highly recommended by English nobility. A. S., care Buckman, 1,333 2d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress, for few weeks; references required. Apply, Thursday, before 11 o'clock, at 29 West 9th St.

WAITRESS.—By good, competent waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; small family; best city reference. 317 East 81st St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best references; with stylish Jewish family. W. W., 434 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in mercantile, manufacturing, corporation, publication, and estate accounts; books opened; adapted to business; understands German; terms reasonable. Reliable, 310 East 93d St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a steady, sober, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, having over ten years' experience and first-class references, fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 819 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe would like to procure a situation for her butler, whom she can recommend. Can be seen at present employer's, or address 14 East 62d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First class; good city reference; willing, obliging. L. B., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 18 East 38th St,

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; best references; town or country. Butler, Box 113 Times Office.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a reliable middle aged man and wife; will take care of furnished house or any position of trust during the Summer for small compensation; satisfactory reference given. J. Lawes, 57 Irving Place.

CARETAKERS.—By respectable man and wife, no children, to take care of a private house for the Summer. 306 West 58th St., ring janitor's bell.

CARETAKER.—By young man, single, to take care of horses, cows; or general work on place; good reference. 140 East 43d St., care of Cook.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. T., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; thoroughly experienced; care horses; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; satisfactory references. Thomas, Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By coachman or groom; age, 27; strong; good reference; highest references; all around-man; on private place. Joseph; 240 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; six years' written or personal reference; city or country; country preferred. J. F. P., 23 Farrow Street, Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; can be well recommended. J. Lomax, 1,325 2d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man; long experience in the growing of grapes, roses, violets, &c.; also care and management of lawns, vegetables, and flower gardens. G. Bridgeman's Seed Store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By gardener; experienced in all branches; takes full charge of gentleman's place; unquestionable reference. R. J., Box 74, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Single; first-class in all branches of horticulture under glass and out-doors. Competent,, Box 210 Times Office.

Grooms.

GROOM and SECOND MAN.—By a young man as first-class groom and second man; understands his business thoroughly; private family; city or country; best city reference. W. K., 121 West 51st St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a strictly sober, handy all-around, obliging, middle-aged, single man; speaks English and German; in good private family; city or country. Reliable, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands thorough care of horses and would make himself generally useful; country; references. 113 West 33d St.

Valets.

VALET and TRAVELING SERVANT.—Thoroughly experienced; English; good American and English references; age 31. G. D., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young man; willing and obliging; good waiter; as usefulman or waiter; good reference. Peterson, 760 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CHEMIST.

Expert chemist, formerly with the first European Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company, desires position as superintending chemist or manager of some chemical works; specialty, rare earths and general analysis. Dr. Simonini, 363 West 32d St., New York.

MASSAGE.—By visiting masseur, &c., or as attendant nurse to invalid or elderly gentleman; thoroughly experienced; well recommended. Attendant, 1,486 Broadway.

BICYCLES.

LAST CHANCE!

Up-to-date '97 Bicycles for Men and Women.... **$30**

To-day will be last day these special bicycles will be offered, so call early and select a wheel that for the money cannot be equaled.

If you don't like the appearance of this bicycle, we can sell you others for prices from $15 to $50.

Last week's special sale of Bicycle Clothing also continued.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. 126-130 Nassau Street. | SPALDING-BIDWELL CO. 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.

The Three Great Lights OF MERIT IN Cleveland and Westfield BICYCLES are CHAINS, TIRES, and BEARINGS.

All Made and Guaranteed by H. A. LOZIER & CO., WARREN AND CHURCH STS., N. Y.
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The Beautiful Handiwork of Skilled Workmen.

Eighteen years of studying and perfecting produces matchless results in the Lyndhurst THE SPECIAL-MADE BICYCLE

$125, $100. TANDEMS, $150.

The finest example of what specialized skill can do in cycle building.

McKEE & HARRINGTON, Factory and Salesrooms, 173 Grand St., N. Y., (near Broadway.) Catalogue Free.

The Shield of a Great Name Protects the Rider of a Remington Bicycle. Cash or Installment.

REMINGTON ARMS CO., 313 and 315 Broadway, New York. 59th St. and Grand Circle. 533 Fulton St., Brooklyn. A few '96 Models at $75. Ilion Juvenile Bicycle, $35 and $45.

PRICES REDUCED. Highest Quality Maintained.
1897 Ramblers . . . $80
1896 Ramblers . . . $60
(While They Last.)
Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

You can see every part of the "Kimball" wheel in process of manufacture. It may influence you to buy — perhaps not. Factory is open.

Phillips Mnfg Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave L., and 300 Broadway.

SPECIAL SALE

Cycles & Sundries, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. 1897 Model, 10,000-mile barrel-shape Cyclometer, 90c.; Corbin electric bells, 39c.; foot pumps, 35c.; head lamps, brackets detachable, 10c.; Christy saddles, $3.19; Mesinger saddles, $1.25; single tube tires, $2.25; repair kits, 4c.; 20th Century lamps, $1.99; Searchlight, Banner, &c., cheap. 5,000 new bicycles, $18 to $49; guarantee with each; such makes as Syracuse, Liberty, Rambler, Johnson, Dauntless, Eries, Ferris, 1896 model Elmores.
HONEST GOODS AT DEP'T STORE PRICES.
WILLIS' Park Row Bi. Co. 23 Park Row, op. Post Office.

SPRING RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES.
ATLANTIC CITY.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
FINEST ON THE COAST.
Salt and fresh water in all baths; all conveniences; send for illustrated booklet.
JAMES B. REILLY.

"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

THE GRAND ATLANTIC,
AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL,
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
300 large suites, containing two to six windows each. Terms moderate. Send for illustrated booklet.
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G. FRANK COPE,
Proprietors.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Overlooks the most delightful section of this famous beach. Seasonable comforts and amusements.
Open throughout the year.
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THE ROMAN.
American and European Plans.
FINEST CUISINE AT ATLANTIC CITY.
CALLAWAY & ALEXANDER.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

HOTEL EDISON.
A SPLENDID FAMILY HOTEL.
Reasonable rates. Close to the Ocean.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. C. COPELAND.

HOTEL STICKNEY, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 feet from ocean; excellent cuisine; transient; $2 to $2.50; weekly, $10 to $14. Send for booklet. L. V. STICKNEY.

EXCURSIONS.

Washington
8 days' trip, 1st Class. All expenses included.
$14.50.
April 15 and May 5.
For tickets and particulars apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

CARPET CLEANING.

CARPET CLEANSING.
Largest in the World. Every Detail.
THOS. J. STEWART & CO.
1,554 B'WAY, N. Y.; 1,238 Bedford Av., B'klyn; Erie & 5th Sts., J. City. Telephone Connections. STORAGE WAREHOUSES & MOVING VANS.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Fine washing only; to go to the country June 1; must have good references. 40 West 40th St. 1 to 3.

WANTED—Nurse for three children; must have good references; to go to the country June 1. Apply, 1 till 3, 40 West 40th St.

WANTED—A first-class Protestant cook. Apply to-day, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 12 West 53d St.; bring references.

WANTED—A cultured lady to solicit advertisements for a leading daily newspaper. Address M. A. C., Box 131 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Live men only, on the greatest specialty of the day; sells at sight; largest commission and choice territory; see the Sunlight Gas Lamp; half the gas consumed and three times the light. Call or address Sunlight Co., 545 Broadway.

BICYCLES.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 A.M. | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 A.M.
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 A.M. | Normannia, June 3, 10 A.M.
Columbia, May 13, 7 A.M. | Columbia, June 10, 7 A.M.
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Pennsylvania, Ap. 10, 11 A.M. | Paris, April 17, 7 A.M.
First cab., $75 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....April 7 | PARIS.....April 28
ST. PAUL.....April 14 | ST. PAUL.....May 5
NEW YORK.....April 21 | ST. LOUIS.....May 12
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Noordland, April 7, noon | Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM
Friesland, April 14, noon | Westernland, Ap. 28, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, April 7, Noon | Majestic, May 5, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon | Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon | Atlantic, May 19, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon | Britannic, May 26, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. SPAARNDAM...Thursday, April 1, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM....Sat., April 10, 10 A. M.
First cabin $72.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 30 N. R., ft. West, Houston St.
MOHAWK.....April 3
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

JAMES PAUL, DOCTOR OF PSYCHOLOGY, phrenology, and chiromancy; melancholy insanity curable; new discovery. 208 West 21st St.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the day or week; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

The Hotel Castleton,
At St. George, Staten Island, is pronounced by patrons to be eminently satisfactory in respect to table, service, location, and comfort. Elegantly furnished. First-class in all respects. A number of new private baths have been added. Only thirty minutes from the Battery. Easier reached from down town than principal New York hotels. Open all the year. Address, for rates, &c., GEORGE H. AVERY, Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM | Campania, May 22, 10 AM
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM | Umbria, May 29, 2 PM
Etruria, April 17, 3 PM | Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM
Campania, April 24, noon | Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
Umbria, May 1, 3 PM | Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM | Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Servia, May 11, 1 PM | Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM | Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.
Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen'l Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.
Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class Select Parties in May and June.
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S.S. OHIO.
70 days for $475 up, leaving June 26.
Special Programme of Lower Priced
VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
JUNE AND JULY.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.
Boston, 332 Washington St.; Phila., 828 Chestnut St.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., April 3, 10 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., April 10, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. and Jacksonville.Friday, April 2
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, April 3
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, April 6
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, April 9
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 1 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
8:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagar Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service, Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Manch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 255, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30

MICHIGAN MEN INDICTED

County Officers of Lenawee Accused of Conniving at the Escape of a Prisoner.

ABUSE OF EXTRADITION LAW.

District Attorney Olcott Says the Judiciary and Executive Departments of the State Have Been Used as a Collection Agency for a Butter Firm.

Jacob N. Sampson, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Lewanee County, Mich., was arrested yesterday in District Attorney Olcott's office after he had been indicted by the Grand Jury for conniving at the escape of Anton M. Christiansen, committed to the custody of Sheriff E. E. Ferguson of Lenawee to be taken to Michigan under extradition proceedings for trial on a charge of embezzlement.

The Grand Jury also indicted Christiansen for escaping and the Sheriff for permitting him to escape. The extradition of Ferguson from Michigan will be sought.

Christiansen was in business in Lenawee He left there five weeks ago, and the authorities telegraphed to this city, asking that he be arrested for embezzling $150 in cash and about $1,000 worth of butter belonging to the Ridgway Creamery Company. The butter was consigned to a New York firm to the order of Christiansen. He was arrested as he was about to sail for Denmark. Gov. Pingree of Michigan made the usual application for his extradition, and Gov. Black indorsed it. Sheriff Ferguson, armed with the necessary papers and proofs of his identity, came from Adrian, and on Monday Christiansen was turned over to his custody to be taken to Michigan.

On Tuesday two detectives saw Christiansen in Forty-second Street. They asked him how he came to be at liberty, and Christiansen told them he had "squared" the case against him by paying the Sheriff and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Sampson $300 and turning over to them the butter claimed by the creamery company.

On instructions from Capt. O'Brien, the detectives took Christiansen in charge, and he repeated his statement to District Attorney Olcott and to the Grand Jury. The indictments followed. Mr. Olcott communicated with Gov. Black and said it appeared to him that a crime had been committed against the laws of this State. Gov. Black agreed with him. Then Mr. Olcott telegraphed Gov. Pingree and received in reply, "Hold Christiansen until investigation." A second dispatch, signed by the private secretary of Gov. Pingree, said: "J. E. Bird, Prosecuting Attorney of Lenawee County, will communicate with you."

Mr. Bird telegraphed "Release Christiansen. Mr. Sampson acted under my instructions." Mr. Olcott did not release him, but wired back two hours later the information of the indictment which was found against Sampson and Sheriff Ferguson as well under Section 89 of the Penal Code for conniving at the escape of a prisoner. As no corruption is charged, the offense is only a misdemeanor. Christiansen was indicted under Section 85 of the code for escaping by fraud from lawful custody.

Mr. Sampson saw an account of Christiansen's statement in the newspapers yesterday and went to the District Attorney's office to explain. He said he had reported that an important witness against Christiansen refused to go to Lenawee to testify, and Mr. Bird instructed him—he submitted the dispatch—"After consultation with Justice of the Circuit Victor H. Lane, it has been decided, if prisoner pays the amount of the embezzlement and expenses and reasonable fees, you may discharge him, but see that he leaves the country."

Mr. Olcott quoted the terms of the requisition for extradition—"The prisoner is not wanted in aid of any civil process, but solely to answer the criminal procedure of our courts"—and said the Michigan officers had violated the law. Mr. Sampson and Christiansen were arraigned before Justice McMahon in Sessions. Christiansen was committed to the Tombs, and Mr. Sampson was paroled in the custody of Lawyer Abraham Levy. William C. Duncan of the Hanover National Bank will sign a bond in $500 for him to-day.

Two dispatches from Private Secretary Bush reached Mr. Olcott last evening. One said: "Have asked Gov. Black at Gov. Pingree's request to have Christiansen held awaiting arrival of Michigan officer who will bring him here for trial." The other said: "Officer from Michigan on the way to you. He will explain everything."

"The arrest and indictment of these officers," said Mr. Olcott to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "is of value, if for no other purpose than to serve as an object lesson to other States. These Michigan people are in great luck that they were not indicted for compounding a felony. The morale of their act brings them very near the confines of that crime.

"I am sorry for Mr. Sampson. He was undoubtedly acting under the orders of his chief, and probably some section of the Michigan Code authorizes the particular form of settlement to which he agreed. But we do not recognize it as the proper way to conduct a criminal prosecution, and the buncoing, so to speak, of the State and County authorities into acting as a collection agency for a Michigan butter firm must be discouraged."

MRS. BLANCHARD'S ADVENTURE

Accuses James Clarey of Imprisoning Her in His Bakery.

James Clarey, proprietor of a bakery at 118 West Twenty-sixth Street, was in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with imprisoning for ten days Mrs. Julia Blanchard of New Britain, Conn., and appropriating $475 worth of her jewels. Mrs. Blanchard said that she went into Clarey's place of business to inquire for a messenger to take a note to some friends, and that Clarey made her a prisoner.

The accused said in court that the woman came to him for protection, and that he had been to great expense and trouble in taking care of her. He had employed a Miss Devere to assist him and put in a bill for $94 for his services. He was holding the jewels as security. Magistrate Crane released him on $1,500 bail until to-day, when the case comes up for trial.

Miss Bell Saves Guichard.

August Guichard, the young jeweler's apprentice who was convicted Monday of carrying "knock-out drops"—the first conviction under the new law—was released yesterday by Recorder Goff under a suspension of sentence. Guichard made practically no defense. He said he bought the chloral for a woman, but declined to give her name to either the Recorder or to his counsel. The woman, Frankie Bell, a burlesque actress, called on the Recorder, and brought a doctor to substantiate her statement that Guichard had spoken the truth, and had preferred facing a term in jail to betraying her confidence and letting her mother and sisters learn she was a slave to the drug. Recorder Goff investigated the story and found it true.

May Withdraw Factor Agreement.

It is likely that the American Sugar Refining Company will follow the lead of the American Tobacco Company in withdrawing its factor agreements because they were considered as coming within the scope of the anti-trust law. The new plan of the Tobacco Company is to give money or merchandise to their customers "from time to time in recognition of their interest in distributing our goods." John E. Parsons of counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company said yesterday that the company had not yet arrived at a decision on the factor plan.

Four Indictments Against Horner.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Marshall F. Horner, former manager and confidential man for the Damon-Peets Company, printing press manufacturers, of 44 Beekman Street. Four indictments were found, three for grand larceny and one for forgery. Horner was arrested in Philadelphia March 23. His peculations, it is alleged, exceed $20,000.

SISTERS PERISHED TOGETHER.

Both Victims of the West One Hundred and Fifth Street Fire—No Reason to Suspect Robbery.

There were rumors of robbery and incendiarism in the flats at 61 West One Hundred and Fifth Street following the fire which suffocated three women and two children there on Tuesday afternoon. All these were patiently investigated and emphatically contradicted by the Fire Marshal and the police yesterday.

Some jewels and other valuables were missing from the burned flats, but nearly all of them were found in houses in the neighborhood, where they had been placed for safekeeping. There is no reason to doubt that those not found were consumed. There is every reason to believe that the fire was accidental. There were serious faults found in the construction of the building, but no violation of law. A fire escape in the front would have given all those who perished access to the ground. They were cut off by the heat and smoke at the rear. But there is no law to compel owners of such buildings to put escapes at the front. There are rows of flats on the block where the fire occurred, and many others elsewhere in the city, in which precisely the same conditions exist.

The last of the suffocated tenants were removed yesterday from the West One Hundredth Street Police Station House to undertaking establishments, having been viewed by Coroner Tuthill. Mrs. Adalina Darlington, twenty-two years old, wife of Thomas C. Darlington, who works during the week at Greenwich, Conn., and her son, Marcell Darlington, three years old, whose bodies were found after a renewed search at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, were evidently overcome while running down the stairs from their apartments on the fifth floor. They were lying together, buried under charred timber and plastering.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ffrench, who was found dead with her baby in her arms on the fifth floor, was a sister of Mrs. Darlington, and had arrived at the flat on Monday night to spend a few days with her. They were the daughters of William Greeley of 1,078 Brook Avenue. Mrs. Ffrench lived with her father, her husband being employed in Mexico.

WANTED A NEW YORK DOCTOR.

Mrs. Shipero Drove Her Patient Husband Twenty Miles to Have His Leg Set.

"Say, Judge, I heerd this was the k'rect place to bring hurted people. My husband has been kicked by a horse, and I want him fixed up."

It was about midnight yesterday, and the Sergeant at the Eldridge Street Police Station looked up to see who had come to him on such an errand. He saw a queerly dressed woman in evident distress, and followed her to the sidewalk. There he found Henry Shipero, who said he was the woman's husband, lying on a mattress in a wagon, suffering from a broken leg. His wife had driven him in twenty miles from Perth Amboy, N. J., because she was dissatisfied with the efforts of a local doctor to set the injured limb.

An ambulance was called from Gouverneur Hospital, and Shipero was taken there. His wife drove her horse and wagon to an east side stable and decided to remain in the city for a few days.

RAPID TRANSIT UP TOWN.

Taxpayers Now Ready to Aid the Metropolitan Company.

An amicable understanding has been reached by members of the King's Bridge Improvement Association, the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, the West Side Public Improvement Association, and the Metropolitan Traction Company. At a conference held Tuesday evening William C. Whitney said to a large number of the upper west side taxpayers, representing about $25,000,000 of real estate, that, in the event of another application being made for the franchise of the King's Bridge Road, the Metropolitan Company would ask consents for an electric road that would do away with the overhead trolley construction.

This announcement was received with favor by the property owners, who included Dr. John Parsons, Waldo Hutchings, George W. Stevens, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Ludlow Ogden, James McCreery, Robert J. Hoguet, Justice William Travers Jerome, and Jacob T. Hatler. The meeting adopted a resolution, as follows: "That it is the sense of this meeting that we will do all in our power to aid the Metropolitan Railway Company to build its routes to furnish increased rapid transit to the upper section of the island, via the King's Bridge Road, as far as the city limits."

WROTE ABOUT A WILD MAN.

An Iowa Letter That Is a Curiosity in Its Way.

Sheriff Heller of Hudson County, N. J., received the following in his mail yesterday:

Levi S. C. Stanfield,
Clear Lake, Cerrogoda Co., Iowa,
March 26, 1897.

Co. Sheriff, Hoboken, N. J.:

Dear Sir: I see in the papers to-day that the policeman had found a wild man near Hoboken he answers the descriptions of an Iowa man that that march (walked) to California and back and many years ago I was well acquainted with him he used to be an honest quaker and a fine carpenter before he walked to California he was said to be leary and sent to the aslem.

If you cant find out for me hoo he is write me and give all of his peculiar ways he answers the descriptions of Samuel Stephens except his broken german. Stephens is 60 or more talks slow drols his words sometimes draws his face and lips dont like to talk unless you get him interested and tickled. If it is Stephens he was hung while he was out west till he was nearly Dead and I guess he was innocent please to write Levi S. C. Stanfield, Clear Lake, Cerrogoda Co., Iowa.

Stephens done carpenter work for my father whoos named Samuel V. Stanfield.

HID WATCHES IN HIS HAIR.

Trick of a Sneak Thief to Rob a Broadway Jeweler.

A dapper, well-dressed man went into J. Brunner's Sons' jewelry store, 176 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and said he wanted to have a diamond set in a gold ring. The salesman walked to the end of the show case to select some stones. As he turned he thought he saw the customer reach over the counter. Keeping the young man in conversation, the salesman sent a clerk for a policeman. Detectives Cain and Nugent went to the store.

The salesman found that two ladies' gold watches had been taken out of the show case. The man denied that he had them. The detectives searched him, but the watches were not in his clothes. Officer Nugent took the man's hat off, and found the watches hidden in his hair, which was thick and bushy.

At Police Headquarters the prisoner described himself as Harry Davis, twenty-four years old, and claimed to live at 238 Third Avenue. He admitted that he spent two years in the Protectory when he was a boy. He was held for trial.

For Outdoor Athletic Exercise.

Arrangements were completed yesterday by which the officers of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Fifty-seventh Street will occupy the large plot of vacant ground adjacent to their building and bounded on three sides by Eighth Avenue and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets. This plot will be fitted up at once as an outdoor adjunct to the Young Men's Christian Association's gymnasium. There will be a running track, ball ground, and tennis courts, and appliances for jumping and putting the shot. The grounds will be kept inclosed and will be devoted exclusively to the use of members of the West Side Branch gymnasium. Several years ago this same plot of ground was owned and occupied by the Manhattan Athletic Club.

Chief Conlin Gets a Vacation.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday Chief Conlin asked the Board for twenty days' regular vacation. The request was granted.

THE GRANT DAY PARADE

Applications for Positions in the Line Are Still Pouring in on Grand Marshal Dodge.

FOURTEEN GOVERNORS COMING.

Confederate Veteran Camp Denounces the Proposal to Carry the Confederate Flag in the Procession—Difficulties in Obtaining Horses for Visiting Troops.

Present prospects indicate that the Grant Monument celebration, to be held on April 27, will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in this city. Military organizations from most of the States will be in line, and the civil representation promises to be on a very large scale. The Governors of fourteen States have signified that they will be present with their staffs. These States are Kentucky, Illinois, Connecticut, Maine, Iowa, Maryland, Masachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, North Carolina, and Vermont.

Grand Marshal Dodge yesterday received applications for positions in the parade from the following: Eleventh Regiment Veterans' Association, Col. Henry Starch, with 66 officers and men, to wear Grand Army uniform and be accompanied by band and drum corps; Boys' Brigade, New York City, 1,000 uniformed cadets and drum corps; Loyal Orange Institution of New York, David Graham commanding, 500 men, 50 uniformed and carrying side arms; Cadets of the Leo Battalion, Kings County, W. S. Barnes commanding, 200 strong, carrying rifles and small field piece, in uniform of United States sailors; Fred F. Fleck Pioneer Corps, Major John Clark commanding, 71 officers and men, carrying battle axes and in uniform.

Brevet Major Zalinski, who will command the school division of the parade, called at headquarters yesterday and said that Gen. James L. Beyer and Henry T. Bartlett of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, had accepted positions as aides under him.

Lieut. W. F. Richard, Quartermaster of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. Pa., came to headquarters from Harrisburg yesterday as the representative of Adjt. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart to arrange for quarters for the troops from Pennsylvania.

Chairman Cornelius O'Reilly of the Committee on Platforms was informed yesterday that Gen. Dodge objected to the construction of any bridge across the East Drive in front of the reviewing stand. A suggestion to build a bridge 100 feet further north was approved by the Grand Marshal. This will run to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street from a spot convenient to the Grant Tomb. It has also been decided to make the grand stand 25 to 50 feet deeper than originally intended.

In a circular sent out from Boston recently to the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States by Col. Arnold A. Rand, the members are reminded that the dedication of the Grant Monument will probably be the last great function in which the survivors of the rebellion may join. It is expected that 400 of them will attend the ceremony.

Complaint is made that the proprietors of suitable places for quarters for the visiting troops are not coming forward with offers, and the furnishing of horses to those who will require them is coming to be seriously considered by the various visiting staffs. It is said that $5 a head is asked by those who have horses for hire, and this amount does not include any equipment. Gen. Dodge would like to be communicated with on these matters.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans will hold a meeting Saturday night at the Hotel Marlborough, to organize and elect officers for the parade. Col. James R. Branch, the youngest officer of his rank in the militia of Virginia, but now a resident of this city, is spoken of as commander. He is the son of Col. James R. Branch, who was Chief of Artillery in Ransom's Division.

At a meeting of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York on Tuesday evening at the Windsor Hotel, the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, This camp has been informed that certain persons propose to introduce into the Grant dedication procession the Confederate flag, which has been furled for thirty-two years; be it

"Resolved, That we feel that such display would be inappropriate; and be it further

"Resolved, That a 'yell' of any kind would be in very bad taste on such a sacred occasion, and that we desire to inform the public that this camp had no part nor lot in suggesting such a sensational programme."

This resolution, it is understood, was brought up on account of a newspaper report that the Sons of Confederate Veterans intended to carry a Confederate battle flag and give the "rebel yell." A. S. Towson, who is temporary Chairman of this organization, last evening denounced the report as absurd.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

Admiral Bunce's Squadron Will Rendezvous at Hampton Roads.

Admiral Bunce's squadron, which is under orders to participate in the naval demonstration on Grant Day, will rendezvous at Hampton Roads. The battleship Texas and the Maine will leave Port Royal, S. C., to-day, and the monitors Amphitrite and Terror will start from Charleston. The flagship New York will leave the navy yard for Hampton Roads next Monday. The entire fleet will arrive in this harbor April 20, when Admiral Bunce will place his vessels under the direction of the committee in charge of the water parade.

It is understood by navy yard officials that the following United States vessels will be in line: New York, flagship; Massachusetts, Indiana, Maine, Texas, Amphitrite, Terror, Puritan, and Columbia. Torpedo Boat No. 6 may be ready in time to get into the line.

A SPANISH CRUISER COMING.

The Maria Theresa Will Take Part in the Grant Memorial Ceremonies.

MADRID, March 31.—In response to the invitation of President McKinley the Government will send the Spanish cruiser Maria Theresa to represent the Queen Regent, King, and people of Spain at the ceremony of dedicating the Grant mausoleum on April 27.

Presbyterian Women's Missions.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Brooklyn, presided over by Mrs. Lewis D. Mason, was opened yesterday at the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church. There are sixty-six circles in the Presbytery—500 members and 1,200 contributors out of 5,000 women on the Church rolls. Miss Annie G. Atkins, Treasurer, reported annual receipts aggregating $19,480.09, including a legacy of $8,177.75 from the late Mrs. Eloise Bushnell of the Memorial Church. Distributions for the year were $12,489.55 to the Women's Home Mission Board, $5,015.04 to the Foreign Mission Board, and $1,038 to The Freedman.

A Badge for the Mayor.

A delegation of boys and girls from the Rhinelander Industrial School, in East Ninety-eighth Street, called on Mayor Strong yesterday and presented him with a badge of the Band of Mercy which is attached to the school. The Band of Mercy is an organization in the school for the purpose of fostering a spirit of mercy among children toward dumb brutes. One of the children pinned the badge on the lapel of the Mayor's coat. He thanked the delegation pleasantly and wore the badge all the rest of the day.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

TRADED HOUSE FOR PICTURES.

Then, Mr. Tompkins Alleges, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews Tried to Palm Off Copies of the Originals.

Alfred H. Tompkins, 206 Broadway, charges Robert E. Matthews and his wife, formerly of 100 East Seventy-sixth Street, with securing from him under false pretenses the deed for his interest in a house and lot at Bath Beach, L. I., valued at $5,000. Mr. Tompkins alleges that he gave them the deed in payment for some water color paintings that he purchased.

Mr. Matthews suggested that the paintings be left in his studio to be cleaned and "touched up." Mr. Tompkins consented, and asserts that when he finally got the paintings they were nothing but adroit copies. His lawyer, William L. Mathot, and a detective named Edward Schott, made a similar purchase from Matthews and the same trick, they allege, was played on them. When they went to Yorkville Police Court for a warrant the clerk told them that other applications had been made for the arrest of Matthews on similar charges. Tompkins then decided to begin civil suit.

Matthews and his wife left the city. Detective Schott traced them to Newark, where he lost trace of them. About three weeks ago a fire occurred at 180 North Eighteenth Street, East Orange, and the name of the occupant was reported as that of Robert E. Mattheys. In this fire all of the pictures were destroyed. A short time before the house and furniture had been insured by Matthews in the Etna Fire Insurance Company of Newark for $10,000. The claim made by Matthews for the loss of the pictures was $8,050.87. Attorney Mathot served papers on the Etna Insurance Company making an attachment upon this claim for $1,500, the value of the deed given by Tompkins to Matthews.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthews left East Orange at an early hour yesterday, saying they were going to Newark. They had not returned at a late hour last night.

A LECTURE TO MOTHERS.

Miss Lindley Gives Advice About Caring for the Body.

A lecture on the human body and its internal organs, illustrated with charts, diagrams, and a portion of a genuine skeleton, was the feature of the "mothers' meeting" held yesterday afternoon at the Pro-Cathedral, 130 Stanton Street. Miss E. Marguerite Lindley was the lecturer, and there were between forty and fifty women who listened to her for over an hour with close attention. Rolls of cotton and muslin shaped to represent the vital organs were placed in proper position in the skeleton as the work of each was explained. Miss Lindley described also the functions of the muscles, nerves, and skin.

"The skin," she said, "does the work in the body that is done in a city by the sewers. There are millions of pores in the skin, and every twenty-four hours they throw off from twenty to twenty-four pounds of refuse matter. The body should be bathed daily to open these tiny sewers in the skin, and there should be no more clothing worn than is necessary, no added thicknesses in unnecessary bands to clothes. They prevent the escape of impurities which are absorbed by the blood.

"Half the illness in the world comes to people from breathing bad air in their rooms and allowing the pores of the skin to become clogged.

"We must not talk of our own or our neighbors' sufferings at meals. Never talk of your troubles unless to some one who can help you with them, but, above all, do not eat and drink them."

Miss Lindley spoke of the advantage of short skirts, and told the mothers she wished them all to consider themselves members of the Rainy Day Club. Her remarks were heard with much appreciation, and the mother with a consumptive son asked her advice about massage, and then the woman with an amputated hand made inquiries concerning her pains. The gathering then settled down for the social part of its meeting, which always includes cake and coffee.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

New York Behind Every City Except Boston in Providing for It.

It is just one month from to-day when the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition opens its gates to the public. New York City lags behind all others, Boston excepted, in interest in this exposition. Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati as cities are making herculean efforts to be properly and strongly represented.

New York has a city commission, appointed by the Mayor nearly two months ago for the purpose of seeing that this city is properly represented at the exposition. They have issued an appeal to the public and appointed two committees, one to take charge in the Woman's Building, placed at the disposal of the commission by the exposition authorities, another to canvass the subject of getting up an exhibit which shall be typical of, and peculiar to, the trade and commerce of New York City, and report as soon as possible as to the practicability, the cost, and ways and means of getting up such an exhibit.

The first committee promises to bring forth good fruit. The second committee has a difficult and awkward task. But the opportunity is great, and it is hoped that they will go about their task with that faith and enthusiasm which their cause warrants.

The response of the public to the commission's address has so far been exceedingly discouragnig to the Exhibition Commissioners. But they have much faith in the public spirit of New Yorkers, and believe that their response will be generous and ample when the City Commission presses the case a little more vigorously and enthusiastically. But the time for action is short, and no time should be lost.

For Drawing Two Pensions.

Louise Balless, alias Maria Jackson, was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in the United States Criminal Court yesterday by Judge Brown. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of drawing two "widows pensions" from 1868 until March 4 last. Mrs. Balless, when arrested, was janitress of the flat house 403 East Seventy-second Street. She is the widow of Henry Balless, a marine, who was drowned during the civil war. She has been drawing a pension in this case since that time. In 1868 Mrs. Balless obtained the pension papers of Mrs. Maria Jackson, widow of John Jackson, a Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalryman, who was killed in battle in 1862. On these papers she has since been regularly drawing $12 a month, in addition to her own pension.

Students' Club Officers.

The Students' Club at 129 Lexington Avenue held its annual election of officers a few days ago. E. Lawrence Hunt as general Secretary resigned. His successor will be Hugh Beaver, son of former Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania. His office is in Philadelphia. The other new officers, who enter upon their duties now, are: President—Franklin A. Dorman, College of Physicians and Surgeons; First Vice President—Frank P. Leadley, Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Second Vice President—R. S. Phillips, Homeopathic Medical College; Recording Secretary—Edward L. Stephens, College of the City of New York. The former Treasurer, Dr. William Van V. Hayes, was re-elected.

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 23D STREET

CHARTER HEARING TO-DAY

Mayor Will First Listen to Arguments of Those Opposing Greater New York.

THREE DAYS TO CRITICISE IT.

Committee Representing the Great Business Organizations in Line Against It Will Arrange the Order of Speakers—Advocates to be Heard Next Week.

Mayor Strong will sit in the Councilmanic Chamber, City Hall, at 2 o'clock this afternoon to hear speakers in opposition to the Greater New York charter. The session will last until 5:30. There will be another hearing on Friday, and if the opponents of the charter find that the two days are insufficient to enable their arguments to be presented the Mayor will sit on Saturday. Beginning with Monday next those in favor of the charter will be heard. J. Noble Hayes, Col. William E. Rogers, and Alfred E. Marling, who were appointed a committee to arrange the details of the opposition hearings, called on the Mayor yesterday. They represented the City Club, the Bar Association, the Real Estate Exchange, the Taxpayers' Anti-Equalization League, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and other organizations. They told the Mayor that it would certainly take three days to present their case against the charter, and that speakers would be present from the Union League Club and the Chamber of Commerce, in addition to those representing the organizations first named. The bill must be returned to the Legislature on April 8.

The Mayor informed the committee that no programme of hearings had been laid out by him, and that former Mayor Grace was the only person opposed to the charter whom he had yet seen. He suggested that the committee could arrange as to the order of the speaking in opposition to the charter, and that they should furnish the names of those who would make addresses. Mr. Hayes said this would be done, and that every effort would be made to prevent any repetitions in the arguments.

It was indicated that a separate branch of the charter would be taken up by each organization represented, and that the three features of the bill which Mayor Strong and President Seth Low had spoken against would be made the subject of specially hostile criticism. These are the bi-partisan Police Board, the six months' power of removal limitation, and the two-chambered Municipal Assembly.

THE ROOF GARDEN AMENDMENT.

Dock Commissioner Einstein Condemns It as Absurd.

Dock Commissioner Einstein talked yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES on the proposed amendments to the charter that affect the Dock Department. One of these provides that no plan for covering or inclosing a wharf, pier, or bulkhead shall be approved by the Department of Docks unless the plan shall provide that the roof of the proposed structure shall be so constructed as to admit of the free use of such roof by the public for resort and recreation.

Commissioner Einstein said: "I don't think this can be argued at all. It is absurd. Here are big companies renting piers at, say, $75,000 a year, and they go to an expense of perhaps $100,000 more to build a shed. This bill would mean additional expense to the companies, and then, after paying a big rent for the pier they would not have the exclusive use of it. It would be just as sensible to compel proprietors of theatres to have the roofs constructed for the free use of the public.

"The Department of Docks is now having built a steel pier at Third Street, East River, which is for the public. It is a well-constructed pier, and arranged for the comfort of those who will patronize it. Piers like this will be far superior to the roofs of wooden sheds."

Long Island City Approved It.

A public hearing on the Greater New York charter was given last night in the Aldermanic Chamber of the Long Island City Hall. President Smith asked any one having objections to the approval of the charter to step forward and make them. Mayor Gleason sought to have the matter put in a different way, but he was ruled out of order. The resolution indorsing the charter was then passed. A committee of ministers has presented Mayor Gleason with a gold pen, with which to affix his name to the charter. The pen will be sold to the highest bidder for charity.

THE SALLIE J. HASTINGS MISSING

May Have Foundered in the Sound with Six Men Aboard.

The little forty-two-ton schooner Sallie J. Hastings, owned by Charles A. Marks of this city left Newton Creek, L. I., one week ago yesterday with a cargo of phosphate for Terry Brothers of Orient, L. I. Not a sign of her has been seen since. The general opinion is that she foundered in the gale that swept the Sound one week ago to-day. The schooner was in command of Capt. Dougherty. He had with him a crew of five men. The Hastings was built in 1884 in Salem, N. J., and was considered seaworthy.

The James P. Kernochan Estate.

Catherine L. Kernochan, James L. Kernochan, and Catherine L. Pell, the widow and children of the late James P. Kernochan, petitioned the Surrogate yesterday for the issuance of letters of administration on the estate of James P. Kernochan to J. Frederick Kernochan, a brother of the deceased. The widow and children renounce their right to letters, and in the petition state that there is no real estate owned by the deceased in this State, and that the value of the personal property will not amount to over $1,000.

Will Run Against Mayor Fagin.

August Bruggemann, a well-known Democrat of Hoboken, yesterday announced that he would be an independent candidate for Mayor at the election on April 13.

MISSES' TAILOR SUITS.

Sizes 12 to 18 years.

$10.00 Each.

Of Wool Cheviot Serge; Navy, Cadet Blue, Green, Plum, Brown and Black.

Fly front or Eton Jacket. The Coat is lined with Silk and trimmed with Braid; the Skirt is lined with Percaline.

These Suits have been specially made for this Sale, at $10.00 each.

For this price, it would be impossible to supply regularly the material, lining and findings.

Ready, To-day, at this store only.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

DOG SETTLED ITS OWN CASE.

How Magistrate Kudlich Disposed of Rival Claimants to a Black and Tan in Court.

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday Magistrate Kudlich was called upon to decide the ownership of a small black-and-tan dog. The rival claimants were Mrs. Pauline Auerbach of 72 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and John Monroe of 2,013 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Auerbach was walking on Madison Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, yesterday, with her baby on one arm, and the dog on the other. Mr. Monroe accosted her and said that he lost the dog on Tuesday. Mrs. Auerbach refused to give the dog to Monroe, whereupon he snatched it from her. She screamed for help, and Policeman Gilligan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, took man, woman, baby, and dog to the police station.

The Magistrate decided to let the dog settle it. The policeman was instructed to hold the dog and Mrs. Auerbach and Mr. Monroe were sent into the examination room. At a signal from the Magistrate the officer let go of the dog, which rushed into the examination room and leaped into Mr. Monroe's lap, with every demonstration of affection. That settled the question and the dog was given to Mr. Monroe.

WARDEN COMER RESIGNS.

Would Not Stand the Action of St. Ann's Vestry in Uniting with St. Matthew's.

Opposition to the proposed union of the Protestant Episcopal parishes of St. Ann and St. Matthew has arisen from members of each congregation. Although with Bishop Potter's approval much progress has been made toward consolidation, there are indications that the matter will not be permitted to reach the consummation that its projectors desire without considerable resistance. It will be necessary to dispose of some legal objections as well as financial and congregational objections before the objectors can be pacified.

John H. Comer, one of the Wardens of St. Ann's Church, has resigned. In a letter to the rector and the vestry he says: "I am entirely out of sympathy with the movement to turn over the large cash assets of St. Ann's Free Church, amounting to over $200,000, to St. Matthew's, a pew-renting church, and having only an equity of $48,000 in its church property to offset St. Ann's $200,000."

The action which directly prompted Mr. Comer's resignation was taken last Tuesday night at a meeting of St. Ann's vestry. A basis of union with St. Matthew's was then decided upon. It was also determined to erect a separate church for deaf mutes. The present plan is to have two churches—one for the deaf mutes and one for those persons who are in possession of their normal faculties. The handsome church edifice of St. Matthew's, in West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park, will be used by the consolidated congregation, and the church for the deaf mutes will be built as soon as necessary financial arrangements can be completed.

The Rev. Dr. Knox will be the rector of the consolidated church, the present rector of St. Matthew's, the Rev. Henry Chamberlain, having asked Bishop Potter for a change of work.

PAY OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

Inspectors Favor the Petition in Behalf of an Increase.

The Association of Inspectors of Common Schools, representing all the school districts of the city, has approved the petition for an increase of salary presented to the Legislature by nearly 4,000 of the women teachers in the public schools.

In favoring the petition the association says that "it is apparent from careful investigation made that the women teachers are the most poorly paid of the employes of the City Government, while the character and quality of their work is not cheap, light, or of trifling moment, but is, on the contrary, of inestimable value and importance, because it relates to the training, culture, and character of the 200,000 children now under their immediate care in their gradual development from childhood into manhood and womanhood, and that justice and the best interests of the public schools, as they have regard to the pupils, as well as to the teachers, demand that the petition meet with favorable consideration by the members of the Legislature."

FIRE ENDANGERED LIVES.

Occupants of a Brooklyn Tenement Roused from Their Beds.

The four-story brick tenement at 562 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was nearly destroyed by fire at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and twenty-five persons narrowly escaped being suffocated.

Henry Cassidy, a saloon keeper, was awakened by pounding on the door, and hurried out from his rooms on the second floor to find the hallway filled with smoke. Cassidy got his wife and twenty-months-old baby out of the house, but in the excitement forgot his three-year-old daughter. Before he could get back flames had reached the hallway. An officer of the Eleventh Precinct succeeded in saving the child. Tenants on the upper floors escaped to the roof and were taken down by the firemen. Thomas McGee, who was lying ill in bed on the top floor, was rescued by Foreman Judge of Engine No. 3. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,500.

Hoboken's New Free Library.

Hoboken's new free library building, at Park Avenue and Fifth Street, is completed, and will be opened to the public next Monday. It is a granite building, three stories high, and cost $57,000, exclusive of the ground, which was presented by the Stevens estate. The upper floor, in compliance with the wish of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, will be used as an industrial school.

Forced to Reinstate a Policeman.

James A. Jordan was dismissed from the police force in 1894 for making a false statement about leave of absence. The Supreme Court upheld his dismissal, but the Court of Appeals ordered his reinstatement. The Police Board restored Jordan to duty yesterday. Under the court order he gets all his back pay.

Lovers of any sport are sure to all collect wherever that sport is at its best.

So bicycle suits are brought more sharply into contrast than the ordinary business suit.

Exclusive patterns; only enough cloth of each for a few suits. $8 to $18.

Caps to match—everything else the bicycle man or boy wears.

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SIDEWALK BILLS DOOMED

Mayor's Veto Seems to Have Settled the Fate of Such Legislation for This Session.

A CLEVER SCHEME BLOCKED.

Advocates of the Finn Bill Sought to Get a Republican for Sponsor of Their New Measure—Opponents Still Maintain Vigilance.

"Dr. Murphy's refusal to introduce the proposed new stoop-line bill settles the fate of that class of legislation for the remainder of this session," said Lawyer E. M. Wight to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

"It was thought to be a clever move on the part of the advocates of the defunct Finn bill to send the new one to a Republican member, but Mr. Murphy was not caught in the trap. I have no fear of the scheme to pass the Finn bill over Mayor Strong's veto. Such things are sometimes done during the rush of the closing days of a session, but there are too many watching the Stoop-Line bill to permit of its passage again."

"What effect will the defeat of the Finn bill have on the action for a mandamus to compel the removal of obstructions on Vesey Street?"

"My impression is that if the court sees there is no prospect of legislation bearing on the case the arguments will be heard next week. We are ready to make the argument for the granting of a mandamus, and I hope there will be nothing to cause further postponement."

William McCarroll said that the City Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation would make a strenuous effort to prevent further legislation to sanction the use of stooplines or other street space.

"Mayor Strong's disapproval of the second stoopline bill yesterday is encouraging," said Mr. McCarroll. "They will have a hard time passing an amended bill. It seems to me that the members of the Legislature must be tired of putting through bills of that class, when none of them can be made operative. They are all unconstitutional, and public men are becoming aware of that fact. They are wrong in principle, even if the courts should decide them Constitutional, for they are in the line of special legislation and are not for the general welfare.

"My idea is that if the city officials keep on granting permits for peddling and the erection of stoopline stands the courts will soon step in and stop the whole thing by injunction. The Aldermen should not lose sight of the fact that behind this whole movement for unobstructed streets are the taxpayers and voters. Nine-tenths of the property owners in this city